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S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
np. 28-16 (77-61). Tomorrow variable.
temp. 23-16 (73-61). LONDON:
mp. 21-13 (70-55). Tomorrow variable:
temp. 23-14 (73-57). CHANNEL:
rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 33-15
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29 high
rday's temp. 31-22 (88-71).
IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

,770 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1975 Established 1887

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	[illegible]
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	18 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	35 Ptas.
Greece	18 Dr.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.00	Yugoslavia	9 D.

ly Party te Ousts nfani as retary

By Sari Gilbert

. July 22 (WP).—After s of reciprocal accusa- ckering and vicious in- Amintore Fanfani has ed to resign as political of Italy's powerful Democratic party.

nfani, 67, who as minis- nier or party secretary ed a key role in Italian or more than 20 years, after a majority of dele- the party's national which has been meeting ce Saturday, voted by 9 to reject his political

ecretary for the last two Ir. Fanfani had come creasing attacks as a a series of defeats suf- the Christian Democrats e spring of 1974. The sharpened drastically ional and local elections taly last month in which munists made sweeping marily at the expense of ristian Democrats and servative parties.

ne election results—the Democrats lost 3 per their vote and for the e since World War II se to losing their posi- Italy's strongest party— many party members time had come for a

Not Keeping Pace

ect. events of the last luding defeat in a divorce im and in local elections nia and the Trento" re- d seemed to demonstrate party was not keeping h the times. But the full o which ineffective gov- , rampant factionalism -frequent corruption had the party's credibility be- parent only last month. liamentary seats were at the recent elections, but munists, profiting from read protest vote, won a in almost all of the major cities and captur- rth region, Liguria, there- ding their so-called "Red the French border.

uster of the party secre- peared to be a necessary ary for a major facelift uld change the party's nd simultaneously stop or s country's seeming shift eft.

A Difficult Cure

cure seemed simple, how- application was not. For the rumblings within the at grew in volume only ter the final June election were in, Mr. Fanfani made from the start that he intention of putting an is long and often tortured career.

sition all along has been r better or for worse, the nder his leadership had votes of 12 million Ital- d he resisted every move of the party's six fac- cluding his onetime allies, the powerful " group—to oust him.

e outside observer, the Christian Democratic —which will resume y when the search for a r to Mr. Fanfani begins est—appeared to be a ing mixture of political

ued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press

FLEEING ANGOLA—Portuguese refugees, dazed and tired, waiting for transportation from Lisbon airport where they arrived yesterday. They are among the hundreds who are now arriving daily after fleeing the fighting.

Provisional Regime Says

Rival Angolan Guerrillas Reported to Agree on Truce

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—A Portuguese radio station, quoting the Portuguese news agency ANI, reported tonight that the two main rival liberation groups in Angola have agreed to a cease-fire after weeks of bitter fighting.

Radio Clube Portugues, monitored here, said that a communiqué issued by the Angolan provisional government and broadcast by Luanda radio announced that the cease-fire would start at midnight.

It was not clear from the broadcast whether the cease-fire applied to the whole of Angola or just the capital, Luanda.

Earlier today, it was feared that forces of the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) would continue their advance on Luanda, at present controlled by the FNLA's Marxist rival, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

The Portuguese Army stood ready to intervene to prevent the FNLA advance on Luanda. But there were no reports of fighting.

There were signs, before the announcement of the cease-fire, that the two rival movements were abandoning their guns for a war of words.

The FNLA's deputy secretary-general, Daniel Chipenda, was quoted today as accusing the MPLA of destroying the country's economy through political and military campaigns to establish control.

The MPLA has accused the FNLA of neocolonialism and called on FNLA contingents which it said came from Zaire to return home.

The FNLA, in a statement issued last night, repeated its charge that Portuguese forces had aided the MPLA.

OAU Force Vetoed

KAMPALA, July 22 (UPI).—The Organization of African Unity today voted down a proposal to dispatch a 10,000-man peace-keeping army to Angola and invited the rival Angolan guerrilla groups to come here and talk peace.

The plan to send an African peace-keeping force to Angola was rejected after a day of debates. The proposal was one of 41 items on the agenda of the current OAU conference.

Zaire accused Portugal of being responsible for the chaos in Angola, saying that it supports one of the guerrilla groups, the MPLA.

Conference sources said it was doubtful that the guerrilla groups would have allowed a peace-keeping force into Angola.

ts Demand Mrs. Peron Quit

gentine Economy Minister orn In as Strife Continues

NOS AIRES, July 22).—Former Finance Min- edro Bonnani was sworn y as Argentina's fourth y minister in 10 months.

cal tension in the country out labor unrest, triggered erity measures introduced st month, continued today left-wing Peronist group for the resignation of nt Isabel Peron.

Bonnani, who served under e President Juan Peron, over from Celestino , whose resignation was d yesterday after he had 9 days in office.

new minister faces the f salvaging the country's rating economy, damaged ation, declining production, exports and widespread nrest.

Airline on Strike

s of the state-owned eas Argentinas staged a r strike to demand higher s. Their walkout forced lation of the airline's stic and international flights. The pilots warned that they might prolong the strike if their demands were not met by Thursday.

Doctors employed by the public health service demonstrated in the central Plaza de Mayo to demand higher pay and were dispersed by police using tear gas. Police said that four of the demonstrators were arrested.

Meanwhile, radio announcers at four privately owned stations staged three-hour strikes to demand higher pay and warned that they would begin an indefinite strike tomorrow if their demands were not met.

The left-wing Peronist group which demanded the resignation of President Peron calls itself the Authentic Peronist party.

It published in a morning newspaper a full-page advertisement which charged that the government was serving the interests of monopolies and multinational companies.

The group is tacitly supported by the clandestine left-wing Peronist Montoneros guerrillas.

Odors Built Into Clothes

MIAMI, July 22 (Reuters).—A Miami firm, Smell It Like It Is, is now selling T-shirts and ties with a variety of built-in odors, including motor oil, beer, oregano, anchovy and pizza.

Company president John Gall says the aroma is contained in capsules embedded in the garment and the owner has only to scratch it to produce the smell.

He said the company has set up offices in England, New Zealand and Australia.

As Anti-Red Violence Continues

Portugal Premier Struggles To Solve Government Crisis

LISBON, July 22 (AP).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, struggling to survive a tide of opposition and of political violence, pushed on today with efforts to form a new government, apparently without including Portugal's two largest parties.

There were unconfirmed reports the pro-Communist Premier was finding the going difficult and that he had been given an ultimatum by more moderate officers in the ruling Revolutionary Council to come up with a viable government or step aside.

Lisbon was full of rumors that Gen. Gonçalves, closely identified with the Communist party, might be replaced by Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes, a major, or Navy Capt. Vitor Crespo, former high commissioner in Mozambique.

But a campaign by the Communist-dominated press and trade unions claimed that the general had the full confidence of the nation.

Evidence that he did not was shown in fresh outbursts of political violence in northern Portugal.

Party Not Contacted

A spokesman for the Popular Democratic party (PPD), the centrist group and the second biggest party in the nation, said Gen. Goncalves had not contacted any of its members about the composition of a new government. He said the party would tell the Premier, if contacted, that it would be very difficult for it to rejoin the government as long as he remained in charge.

This echoed the position taken by the Socialist party and its leader, Mario Soares, who took his party out of the civilian coalition 12 days ago and brought on the worst crisis of the 15-month-old revolution.

It was held unlikely that Gen. Goncalves could form a government without including both the Socialists and the PPD. Together, the two parties polled nearly two-thirds of the votes in the April election for the Constituent Assembly, the Communists getting only 12 per cent.

The 53-year-old Gen. Gonçalves also was reported under growing pressure from within the 30-man Revolutionary Council, which is headed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes. Sources said he had less than a third of its members on his side.

Gen. Costa Gomes met yesterday for more than an hour with Mr. Soares, an indication that the President may have been trying to exercise a mediator's role.

After a late-night session, the council issued a communique early today deploring violence and appealing for calm but without fixing the responsibility on any party. Communists blamed the PPD for the attacks.

The Socialists, meanwhile, urged in a formal statement that Gen. Gonçalves be removed and that an inquiry be begun into action by the armed forces at Communist-inspired barricades set up last weekend to try to block a Socialist rally in Lisbon. They charged that the military refused to safeguard Socialists when they tried to pass through the checkpoints.

The latest violence was in the town of Alcobaca, about 60 miles north of Lisbon. A mob of 1,000 persons defied tear gas and warning shots by soldiers to sack a Communist headquarters after beating a Communist party member severely in the street.

Early today, a radio beacon at the Spanish-Portuguese frontier town of Villar Formoso was blown up by a dynamite charge. There were no deaths or injuries. A Communist headquarters at Castelo Branco also was attacked.

Aegean Airspace Talks

ATHENS, July 22 (Reuters).—Greek and Turkish experts today started the second round of talks here on reopening Aegean air corridors, closed since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July of last year.

Wilson Wins Vote on Pay, Price Curbs

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor government won overwhelming House of Commons backing tonight for its anti-inflation measures of strict price controls and pay curbs.

Its program, designed to cut Britain's annual inflation rate from 26 to 10 per cent in a year, was approved by 262 votes to 54.

Opposition chiefly came from left-wingers in the ruling party, who charged that the government was breaking election pledges with its plan to limit pay raises to £6 a week—about 10 per cent of the average wage—beginning Aug. 1.

The Conservatives abstained but they criticized ministers for not dropping controversial nationalization measures and failing to announce big cuts in public expenditure.

Unexpectedly strong support for the Labor proposals came from former Prime Minister Edward Heath, making his second Commons speech since being replaced as Conservative party leader by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher last February.

Fear of Unemployment

The two-day debate was overshadowed by fears of mounting unemployment, of drastic cutbacks in social services and of worldwide repercussions on the pound if inflation remains unchecked.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson told the Commons today that any pay increases over the £6 ceiling would inevitably mean a loss of jobs. He maintained that the majority of Britons of all political parties desperately want the government policy to succeed.

The Labor administration is keeping in reserve legislation penalizing employers who break the pay curbs, and giving it power to reduce any excessive settlements to the £6 limit. But it has promised not to penalize workers.

This "back-up" bill has been drafted but not published—to the anger of the Conservatives and Labor left-wingers. Ministers have said they hope it will not be necessary to introduce the bill. They emphasize that major industrial trade unions, on whose support they are relying, have so far been cooperative.

After Security Council Bid

Sadat Delays Verdict On UN Buffer Force

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 22 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat declared tonight that as of the moment Egypt still had not sufficient reason to renew the mandate of United Nations forces in the Sinai Desert. The mandate expires Thursday.

Speaking with more than usual deliberation, Mr. Sadat made it clear in a televised speech that he felt that neither the UN Security Council's appeal last night for renewal of the mandate nor the state of U.S.-sponsored negotiations for a new interim agreement with Israel warranted such a decision as yet.

He said he would make his decision after consulting with his key military and political advisers and would report back to the annual congress of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's single political party. The congress is due to close Friday. Mr. Sadat was addressing its opening session tonight.

Not once in his two-hour speech to the congress did Mr. Sadat mention the United States or the U.S. effort to bring about a second-stage Sinai disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Diplomatic Exchanges

Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador, returned from Washington Sunday night with the latest suggestions made by Israel. He met with Mr. Sadat the same night and again yesterday. Today, too, there were exchanges with Washington through diplomatic channels, according to sources.

The sources said that the negotiations were continuing and that no doors had been closed, although the Egyptians did not feel the Israeli suggestions in their present form were sufficient to achieve a breakthrough that Mr. Sadat could have announced at the ceremonial opening of the congress tonight.

The congress is celebrating the anniversary of the 1952 revolution led by Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Sadat in his speech acknowledged that "at dawn today" he had received an appeal from the UN Security Council to revise his decision not to renew the UN mandate.

He strongly hinted that he found the Security Council's action disappointing. The Egyptians would have liked to see the council vote a new resolution calling for rapid progress toward Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and taking note of the fact that little progress has been made toward peace since the Security Council first created the UN Emergency Force at the end of the October, 1973, war.

AP.

Anwar Sadat

Mr. Sadat stressed that it was "impossible" for the UN force to stay on Egyptian soil without Egyptian approval.

He defended against criticism from Arab hardliners the Egyptian decision to negotiate.

"When we negotiate it does not mean that we have laid down our arms," he said. "If negotiation is in our best interest, we shall do it; if peace is in our best interest we will do it; if war is in our interest, then we shall fight."

Unusually Serious

Mr. Sadat appeared drawn and unusually serious to many television viewers.

He smiled when he was given a long ovation before speaking, but it was not the beaming, ear-to-ear smile that he often has on such occasions. And he seemed intent on cutting off the applause and getting into his speech.

Some weeks ago, Egyptian officials had been confident that U.S. mediation by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would produce a satisfactory new agreement with Israel in time for Mr. Sadat to dwell on it at the congress tonight and to trace a peaceful future for Egypt and the Middle East.

This was one of the "deadlines" the Egyptians had in mind. The expiration of the mandate of the UN forces on Thursday, in the middle of the anniversary celebrations, was part of it.

Court in Spain Jails 10, Frees 11

MADRID, July 22 (UPI).—A political court today sentenced 10 workers to prison terms of up to seven years for their role in 1972 street riots in El Ferrol del Caudillo that cost two lives and injured 36 persons. Eleven defendants were acquitted.

The El Ferrol incidents—clashes between 4,000 striking shipyard workers and police—rank as Spain's bloodiest street violence of the 1970s.

The court found seven persons, among them several alleged Communists, guilty of having led or participated in an unauthorized demonstration. Three others were found guilty of terrorism, for having forced merchants to close their shops.

Associated Press

EVERYBODY OUT, THE WATER'S NOT FINE—Disappointed children drifted back to shore last weekend as policemen said some of Naples beaches were polluted.

Alert Stepped Up in Sinai

Israelis Say Egypt Responds Favorably to Their Proposals

TEL AVIV, July 22 (UPI).—Egypt has responded favorably to at least some of the latest Israeli proposals for an interim peace agreement in the Sinai Desert, government sources said today.

The sources refused to be quoted and would not give details on which Israeli proposals Egypt answered.

The development came as the army increased its alert status in the Sinai and took other precautionary measures in response to Egypt's refusal to renew the UN peace-keeping mandate in the desert peninsula. Military censorship prevented publication of details about the alert procedures.

The UN mandate, which provides for stationing 4,000 UN troops in a buffer zone between the Israeli and Egyptian Armies in the Sinai, will expire Thursday.

Although senior officials would not comment directly on the question of the mandate, they were known to have expected that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat would come up with a renewal plan that would keep the UN troops in the buffer zone. Instead, he put off a response on the mandate, saying Egypt was studying it.

'Not Nervous'

"We are not nervous about the possibility that the mandate might not be extended," an Israeli source said.

Although the army would not discuss the tactical aims of the alert procedures in the Sinai, officers on the general staff have said that removal of the UN troop contingent would create a vacuum in the buffer zone and the nearby strategic mountain passes and it would have to be filled.

The newspaper Haaretz said that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger probably would meet Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz in Washington within the next day or two to discuss Egypt's response to the Israeli peace proposals.

Government sources in Jerusalem said that the United States was backing the Israeli proposals and was using its influence to get Egypt to accept them.

In a related development, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said that the army was following closely a Jordanian redeployment of its army from the Syrian border to the Israeli front.

He said the redeployment was defensive in nature but could be transformed to have an offensive character in a short time.

Civilians Barred

All civilians, including newsmen, were barred from entering military areas in the Sinai west of El Arish, on the Mediterranean coast, by order of the southern command's chief, Maj. Gen. Yekutiel Adam.

The alert status of the armed forces recalled the situation in mid-November, when there was a virtual war scare prior to the renewal of the UN mandate for guarding the cease-fire line on the occupied Golan Heights of Syria.

Mr. Peres told the Knesset in Jerusalem that Israel views Jordan's redeployment of its army seriously because it "has created at least a Jordanian preparedness for war in combination and in coordination with the Syrian forces."

Jordan sent a tank brigade to aid Syria in the October, 1973, war but did not formally enter that 18-day conflict.

Mr. Peres said the movement of Jordanian troops away from the Syrian border and closer to Israel's eastern frontier—which occurred several weeks ago—"was undoubtedly linked with the recent rapprochement between Jordan and Syria."

King Hussein of Jordan has said he moved his army south to protect the Syrian southern flank from the Israelis.

Gandhi Foes Walking Out Of Parliament

NEW DELHI, July 22 (NYT).—The principal opposition parties in India's Parliament decided today to boycott the rest of the current session, after the ratification by the upper house of the government-proclaimed state of emergency.

"We are satisfied now that no useful purpose will be served by our taking part in the further proceedings of this session," declared N.G. Goray, an opposition member from the state of Maharashtra. "It is clearly in no position to discharge the functions of a free and democratic parliament."

The opposition parties, which are outnumbered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party, took part in the opening session yesterday, their members rising time and again with harsh criticism of the emergency, under which the government has assumed sweeping powers.

But this afternoon, immediately after the upper house voted approval of the emergency by a margin of 136 to 33, Mr. Goray read his statement and then all the legislators who had voted "nay" silently rose and walked out of the chamber.

Mr. Goray, a member of India's small Socialist party, explained afterward that the same thing would happen tomorrow in the lower house, after the vote there.

The protest action was agreed upon, he said, because of two aspects of the proceedings so far: the suspension of regular parliamentary rules, under which members could question Cabinet ministers, and the government's decision to apply the current rigid

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

EEC Agrees To Policy on Raw Products

Will Present Plan To Producer Nations

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 22 (IHT).—The European Economic Community's foreign ministers agreed today on the overall terms of a raw-materials policy in preparation for the United Nations special conference in September on this subject.

The meeting's chairman, Italian Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor, described the agreement as "very constructive."

The 13-point strategy included an acceptance of the need to stabilize the export receipts of nations producing raw materials, special treatment for the poorest exporters, fair prices for their industrialized customer countries and a demand that price fluctuations of such primary exports be eliminated.

But EEC officials privately doubt whether this approach will satisfy the 77 raw-material-producing countries which will be making their own case at the UN session.

It is still not clear whether the Common Market wants to negotiate with these countries on a product-by-product basis or whether the community document represents a "global" approach.

The policy is open to both interpretations, which will give the community some negotiating flexibility, but presents only a superficially united front.

The 77 exporting nations have specifically asked for what they call an "integrated" approach by the community. It was clear from today's discussions that this will emerge only after being put to the test in the UN parley itself.

Amin's Saboteurs Ready for Africa War, He Declares

KAMPALA, July 22 (UPI).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said today that he has trained thousands of saboteurs capable of turning southern Africa into a vast battlefield even worse than Northern Ireland.

Field Marshal Amin told Western newsmen that he was personally prepared to lead an African invasion against the white minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia.

He also said he would welcome Americans back to Uganda. The United States closed its embassy here in 1972, following a series of incidents culminating in his expulsion of U.S. Marines guarding the embassy.

"I would even welcome back the Marines," the President told the newsmen. The interview was later carried by the official Uganda radio.

"I have trained thousands of saboteurs, who can make the situation in Rhodesia and South Africa worse than Northern Ireland," he said.

"They have already passed their training and are only waiting for the current session of the Organization of African Unity to finish before going into action."

FBI Reports Rise Of 18 Per Cent In Serious Crime

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—The FBI yesterday reported another increase in serious crime in the United States.

In a report released by Attorney General Edward Levi, the FBI said that in the first three months of this year crime rose 18 per cent over the level of the first quarter of 1974. It compared with a 15-per-cent increase during the first three months of last year over the comparable period in 1973.

Mr. Levi called the latest statistics "one of the terrifying facts of life which we have come to accept as normal and which we must not accept as normal." He said they demonstrate the need for major new programs at all levels of government.

The attorney general pointed out that serious crime for all of last year was up 17 per cent over 1973.

The crimes of murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault increased 18 per cent overall. Robbery increased 28 per cent; aggravated assault, 10 per cent; murder, 7 per cent; and rape, 4 per cent.

Property crimes increased by 18 per cent, with burglary rising 20 per cent; larceny-theft, 19 per cent; and motor-vehicle theft, 6 per cent. The Northeastern states reported the largest increase, 21 per cent.

House Unit Approves Bigger Fishing Zone

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—The House fisheries subcommittee approved legislation yesterday to extend the U.S. fishing jurisdiction to 200 miles off the coast.

The legislation, first proposed more than two years ago to deal with foreign fishermen off the U.S. coasts, would extend the nation's fishing zone from its current 12 miles beginning July 1, 1976.

Associated Press.

HELSINKI PRECAUTIONS—Security guard in one of the conference rooms at the *Finlandair House checking details while preparing for July 30 summit conference.*

Must Pledge to Heed 'Guidelines'

India Orders Self-Censorship For Foreign Correspondents

NEW DELHI, July 22 (NYT).—The government adopted a tougher position yesterday on news dispatches of the several dozen foreign correspondents who are here to cover the country's political crisis.

Although it abolished the censoring of news articles before they are sent out of the country, the government drew up a strict set of "censorship guidelines" and instructed the reporters, on pain of expulsion, to sign pledges to abide by the guidelines.

A number of them, maintaining that to follow the guidelines would produce a one-sided picture of the events here, found the new order unacceptable, and three of them—two Britons and an American—were expelled.

"The purpose of censorship," the opening paragraph of the guidelines says, "is to guide and advise the press to guard against publication of unauthorized, irresponsible or demoralizing news items, reports, conjectures or rumors."

'Voluntary Cooperation'

"To this end," it adds, "these guidelines are intended to enlist the voluntary cooperation of all sections of the press in maintaining an atmosphere conducive to the maintenance of public order, stability and economic growth in the country."

Following are some of the requirements contained in the guidelines, as the text was interpreted and elaborated on by Information Ministry officials:

- In accounts of debates in Parliament, which reconvened yesterday, speakers from the government party may be quoted at length, but speakers from the opposition may not be quoted at all.
- No references should be made to any of the political prisoners jailed by the government in the last month. Their names shall not be mentioned.
- "There should be no indication in the published material that it has been censored."
- The guidelines themselves should not be published.
- "Nothing should be published which is likely to denigrate the institutions of the prime minister or the president."

Approved News

India, which used to have a lively and controversial press, imposed rigid censorship at the beginning of the emergency late last month, and since then publications in this country have been printing only news approved by the government censors.

But a number of foreign correspondents, including those of The New York Times, have been filing uncensored dispatches abroad, either by telephone or through regular telex channels.

Over the last two weeks, government officials here have conceded that they knew of these practices, but have done nothing to stop them.

Yesterday's action, although nominally a relaxation of the rules, amounted to a tightening. In effect, they were designed to make the correspondents their own censors. Last night the government was distributing among the foreign newsmen copies of a pledge which began:

"I undertake to comply with the government of India's censorship guidelines for the press and instructions issued thereunder."

The pledges were to be signed by the correspondents and handed back to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But a number of the correspondents said that they needed time to consult with home offices in the United States and Britain, and the government granted them a day or so.

Reporters Leave

The action against the three men expelled was initiated over the weekend, when they declined to promise that they would accept the old censorship arrangement. Ministry officials told them yesterday that they could stay on if they signed the new pledge, but they declined and, under orders, left early this morning.

The three reporters are Loren Jenkins of Newsweek, Peter Hazelhurst of the Times of London, and Peter Gill of the Daily Telegraph of London.

In recent weeks, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has repeatedly criticized the foreign press accounts of the troubles here.

"Several newspapers in the West have special standards for India," she complained in a characteristic comment earlier this month. "Our achievements are ignored but our shortcomings grossly exaggerated."

Fanfani Quits Party Post

(Continued from Page 1)

intrigue and complicated maneuvering.

Late-night meetings by representatives of the four rebellious factions, which on Saturday first tried, unsuccessfully, to force Mr. Fanfani's hand by a resignation en masse from the party executive, were followed by a series of equally unfruitful attempts to find a compromise that would permit the party secretary to resign while saving face.

Fighting to the end to retain his dwindling grasp on the party, Mr. Fanfani resisted every attempt to unseat him, insisting in the end on a roll-call vote of confidence on a three-part motion presented by one of his supporters.

The two other parts of the motion, regarding the political composition of local governments and continued confidence in the present two-party government headed by party veteran Aldo Moro, were passed overwhelmingly. The clause regarding Mr. Fanfani's political line was defeated. Adhering to party procedure, he immediately resigned.

Moro's Position

All in all, the meeting was characterized by a plethora of unsubstantiated reciprocal accusations and a paucity of real political debate. Only Premier Moro attempted to spell out a real alternative to the conservative policies followed by Mr. Fanfani and to the "arrogance of power" that in recent years has afflicted the Christian Democratic party.

Mr. Moro, whose fragile government coalition, threatened by the crisis within the party, appears for the time being to have emerged unscathed from the fray, said in a statesmanlike address Sunday that the party had to realize that a new phase in its existence had begun, dictated largely by the country's shift to the left.

China Reports Record In Summer Grain Crop

HONG KONG, July 22 (Reuters).—China has reaped a good summer harvest this year, with total grain yield for each hectare setting a record, the Chinese news agency reported today.

Without mentioning the production figure, the agency said 19 of China's 24 summer-grain-producing provinces and cities reported increases, some by as much as 20 per cent.

All the northern provinces and cities, accounting for 70 per cent of the acreage of summer crops, increased their grain output, it added.

Train Crash Kills 4

HAMBURG, July 22 (UPI).—A commuter train ran head-on into a freight train here today, killing at least four people and injuring more than two dozen, the police said. The passenger train apparently moved out of the station before it was supposed to, railroad officials said.

Gandhi Foes Walking Out Of Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

press censorship to the proceedings of Parliament.

Under rules that were promulgated over the weekend, the newspapers, which up until a month ago were lively and quite free, were forbidden to quote any statement made by a member of the opposition. Thus, this morning's news accounts of the opening session reported government speeches at length and then noted simply the names of members who "spoke in opposition."

"We cannot but protest most emphatically against such unfair reporting, which tells the country the government's point of view in regard to the emergency without indicating what the opposition had to say," Mr. Goray declared

"It is evident that the government, having already denied the entire people of the country basic fundamental rights, is now determined to ride roughshod over the rights of the members of Parliament," he said.

In a speech to the upper house just before the boycott, Mrs. Gandhi credited the censorship for the calm that prevails across India today.

'No Papers, No Agitation'

"When there are no papers, there is no agitation," the Prime Minister said. "That is why we imposed censorship. We found how right we were. Newspapers were spreading rumors, allegations and inciting people into agitations."

Defending the declaration of a state of emergency—under which her government has arrested many of its political opponents, including members of Parliament—Mrs. Gandhi declared:

"Some members said that I proclaimed the emergency out of panic and fear. Panic and fear do not belong with my character. Whatever I do, I give serious thought coolly and calmly. The decisions are cold-headed."

Earlier, in a similar speech in the lower house, Mrs. Gandhi said that "the very summoning of Parliament has proved that democracy is functioning in India."

But, she said, "political liberty and political rights exist only so long as political order remains. A state of anarchy can only lead to quick erosion of every freedom and political right of the individual."

Painful Necessity

Hailing "the new atmosphere of discipline" that she said the emergency had brought to India, she urged: "Let us try to convert this painful necessity into an opportunity to work together and take the country forward."

Besides its other business, the Parliament was presented with a proposed constitutional amendment that would exempt from consideration by the courts emergency proclamations made by the government when Parliament was not in session.

Tests Held, Fish Born on Apollo Craft

Ford Congratulates Russian Spacemen

HOUSTON, July 22 (AP).—The Apollo astronauts, in a full day of experiments, studied the earth today, reported the birth of fish in space and yearned for deodorant-treated underwear.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton trained powerful cameras on the earth, 140 miles below, gathering information that may help improve life on this planet.

At the Baikonur cosmodrome in Soviet Central Asia, the cosmonauts, Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov, rested after their six-day space voyage. Their Soyuz spaceship, which had spent two days linked with the Apollo in the first international space mission, landed in Russia yesterday.

President Ford relayed his congratulations to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, saying he was confident that other joint missions would follow. He also said that he was looking forward to the chance to personally congratulate Gen. Leonov and Mr. Kubasov.

The U.S. astronauts announced this morning that the Apollo craft had some new passengers.

"As a note of extreme interest, we have five more new fish this morning," Gen. Stafford said.

The creatures are killifish, a small tropical species. Some were carried live into space and others, which were eggs when the trip began, are hatching. The fish are part of an experiment on the effects of space travel on developing organisms.

"We're going to be overrun with them here by Thursday," Gen. Stafford said. "I hope they aren't sharks."

'Items for Men'

Mission control relayed a news story about a company that has developed deodorant-treated underwear, or, as the astronauts were told, "a whole line of no-smell items for men." The astronauts have been in space since last Tuesday.

"How about sending us up a batch of those?" Gen. Stafford said. "We could use them. We haven't had a shower in a week. You hit us right where it hurt."

The astronauts continued an intensive program of earth photography and also were conducting a space-radiation study that may help astronauts to travel to distant planets.

Earlier studies of the space radiation indicated that astronauts might suffer some cellular damage from long-term exposure to the invisible particles.

The astronauts plan to hold a news conference tomorrow morning. Later in the last major maneuver before starting homeward, the astronauts will jettison the docking module which served as an airlock and tunnel connection during the two days of united flight with the Soyuz spacecraft. The astronauts are scheduled to splash down Thursday, west of Hawaii.

U.S. Bill Bars Official Lying

WASHINGTON, July 22 (UPI).—Federal officials who tell lies would be subject to a fine of $5,000 and five years in prison, under terms of a bill introduced yesterday by 50 congressmen.

The chief sponsor is Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and most of the other sponsors were liberal Democrats, although several Republicans joined in backing it.

"Honesty has become a one-way street," Rep. Fraser said. "Under current law, it is a crime for a private citizen to lie to a government official, but not for a government official to lie to the people." The proposed "truth in government act" would hold "any person, including any officer or employee of the federal government or any elected official" legally accountable for making false statements.

Belgian Language Dispute Puts Wrench in Nation's Nuclear Plans

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 22 (IHT).—Belgium's nuclear development program has run afoul of the language dispute between the Flemish-speaking majority and the French-speaking Walloons.

For environmental reasons, the government has decided to build nuclear power stations on an island off the coast. However, the entire 40-mile coastline is in the Flemish part of the country. This, say Walloon leaders, gives an unfair advantage to workers in Flanders.

Unemployment is much higher in the French-speaking south than in heavily industrialized Flanders.

The French-speakers demand that the government build two nuclear "islands," one to be run by themselves, the other by Flemings.

The Dutch-speakers have ridiculed the idea, pointing out that it would double the work and investment in nuclear station construction.

If that is the case, the Walloons replied, then a wall must be built across a single island to separate the two language groups—even though they would be working in the same plant.

The protest leader, Deputy Jean Gol of Liège, admits his plan is extreme, but insists that it is only by making such a demand that the Flemish can be made to see how selfish is their own attitude. Unless the government makes concessions, he says, Belgian nuclear power will not be truly national.

Associated Press.

ASTRONAUTS' WAITING WIVES—From left, Joan Brand, Faye Stafford and Marjorie Slayton as they left a luncheon given in their honor by other astronauts' wives.

Astronauts' Wives Wine, Dine in Tradition

HOUSTON, July 22 (AP).—Maintaining a tradition, astronauts' wives gathered yesterday to share covered dishes, drink wine and coffee and eat a cake inscribed: "To those ever-loving wives who have those hand-shaking husbands."

"We try to do this at least one time during the mission," said Sue Bean, hostess at the luncheon.

"What it was was a little get-together, really informal," said Mrs. Bean, wife of Alan Bean, commander of the back-up U.S. crew for the Apollo-Soyuz space mission.

Mrs. Bean explained that the wives of the back-up crew and the support crew give a luncheon for the wives of the astronauts who fly the missions. This time, the wives of the "hand-shaking husbands"—the three Americans who met two Soviet cosmonauts last week above the earth in a link-up of two spaceships—were Faye Stafford, Joan Brand and Marjorie Slayton.

"I had lots of help," Mrs. Bean said of the affair, which was held in her home.

At the same time, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton were circling the earth and getting down to lunch, too.

Although both the wives and the astronauts ate chicken salad, the similarity ended there. The astronauts' chicken salad ca from a can and there was wine aboard Apollo.

"Everybody is looking forwa to the splashdown on Thursday Mrs. Bean said.

2 Cosmonauts Get Hero Medal Second Time

MOSCOW, July 22 (UPI).—The cosmonauts in the Soyuz-Apollo flight received today a second Hero of the Soviet Union medal, the nation's highest honor, for their mission, Tass said.

In addition, the Soyuz commander, Alexei Leonov, an air force colonel, was promoted to the rank of major general. His partner, Valeri Kubasov, is a civilian.

In commemoration of receiving the Hero award for the second time, the cosmonauts will have bronze busts erected at their birthplaces, Tass said.

Eighth Woman, A Black, Named to Miss Little Jury

RALEIGH, N.C., July 22 (AP).—A black housewife was seated today as the 11th juror for the Joan Little murder trial.

Cora Judkins, 49, became the eighth woman and the fourth black chosen for the panel, which will try Miss Little, a 21-year-old black accused of slaying a white jailer.

One more juror and four or five alternates must be chosen before testimony in the trial can begin.

Yesterday, Judge Hamilton Hobgood ruled that a private attorney who once defended Miss Little could continue as a special prosecutor in the murder trial. The defense had argued that the attorney's participation in this trial would violate lawyer-client relationships.

The attorney, John Wilkinson, was hired by the family of Clarence Alligood, 62, the jailer who was found stabbed to death in Miss Little's cell in the Beaufort County jail last Aug. 27.

Mr. Wilkinson is taking part in the trial under a North Carolina law that allows families of murder victims to hire lawyers to participate in the prosecution.

Death Penalty Poll

TOKYO, July 22 (AP).—A poll by the Premier's office showed 57 per cent of those polled in opposition to abolition of the death penalty in Japan, 21 per cent in favor and 22 per cent expressing no opinion, the office said today.

Space Technology Advances To Have Long Impact on U.S.

By David Lamb

HOUSTON, July 22.—Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis, a Hungarian pioneer in antiseptics, held a theory that once was considered peculiar: If hospital attendants would clean their hands after working on cadavers and before performing obstetrical work, infant mortality would be greatly reduced.

Dr. Semmelweis's insistence on cleanliness in the 19th century led to public and professional ridicule that drove him from Vienna. It was not until 25 years after his death that the significance of his work was fully recognized.

And so, most likely, will it be with the United States's manned exploration of outer space—an era of incredible technical advances that is to end Thursday when the last Apollo flight crew splashes down near Hawaii.

The full significance of that era may not be known for years. But already a spin-off of commercial products, ranging from $19.95 pocket calculators to improved pacemakers for heart patients, has resulted from space technology.

"Even if we turned off the spigot right now," said John Wheeler jr., a NASA official involved with applying space-age knowledge to commercial uses, "the technology benefits that are being absorbed by industry and the public would continue to accrue for years and years."

Ballpoint pens that write in any position, miniature tape recorders, wheelchairs controlled by voice commands and computer systems all had their origin in space research.

In its race to the moon, the United States wanted a lot of answers fast and it was willing to pay for them. And just as the principal characters in "The Three Princes of Serendip" found more valuable discoveries than the treasure they had set out to look for, the United States has more than moon rocks to show for its space exploration, including:

- A pacemaker which uses a rechargeable battery rather than nuclear-generated power and utilizes many electronic and electrical components first developed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It is made of extremely durable components and is safe from electrical interference from sources like radar and microwave ovens. It is one-third the size and one-half the weight of conventional pacemakers.
- A remote monitoring system which automatically measures air pollutants and handle data reduction and interpretation. It is being used in New York City.
- An efficient fire retardant for use in draperies, clothing, bedding and paint, developed as a result of the fire that killed three astronauts in 1967.
- Semiconductors, hardly bigger than a pinhead, containing 1,000 circuits. Also, dry, spray-on electrode techniques permitting the taking of electrocardiograms even on bumpy ambulance rides and tiny sensors that can be inserted into veins to measure blood without interfering with the circulation.

The moon program probably produced the greatest accumulation of technical advances ever made in a peacetime mission. At the peak of the program, 420,000 persons and 20,000 companies were involved.

Of all the funds allocated for space—more than $30 billion—92 per cent has been spent in the United States, General Electr said.

One of the greatest contrib tions of space research has be communications satellites. I 1960, live television could not b sent across the Atlantic. B 1965, it was possible, but expe sive. By 1969, the cost had be reduced to one-fifth of the 19 rate and the largest audience i history—over half a billion peop —watched man's first steps o the moon.

The automatic picture-takin systems on U.S. weather satelli —the backbone of TV weather re ports—are shared by 50 cou tries. The National Resear Council of the National Acade of Sciences estimates that accu rate long-range weather fo casts, which may be possible the foreseeable future, would sa $70 million annually in flood a storm damage.

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Abduction Gang Sets Mediator Free in Sardinia

NUORO, Sardinia, July 2 (AP).—Abductors set free toda a man seized when he volunte ed to mediate between a gang kidnappers and relatives of hi best friend, whom they ha abducted.

Andrea Olivieri, 56, had trave ed from Madonna di Campigli in the Italian Alps, to his nati Sardinia to help conduct rans talks for Italo Maffei, who wa abducted May 30.

Police said Mr. Olivieri went t meet the kidnappers on a remot mountain road Saturday nigh The kidnappers ordered his chau feur to return alone and tell Mr Maffei's relatives that Mr. Oli vieri also was being held as hostage.

Mr. Olivieri, after being set fr during the night, told newsme "I cannot say anything."

Meanwhile, in the town Locri in Calabria, about 200 car binieri today rescued the son a wealthy industrialist from hideout where he had been ke by his kidnappers for nearly month. Police said Robis Mat razzo, 26, was in good health. T suspects were arrested.

French to Leave Comoros' Capital

PARIS, July 22 (AP).—T French government announ today that it has decided to w draw its last remaining milit detachment, totaling 26 m from Moroni, capital of th Comoro Islands, which proc ed their independence fr France earlier this month.

Some 200 members of th French Foreign Legion rema stationed on Mayotte, one of th four Comoro Islands, where largely Christian population v ed against independence in referendum last December.

The Moslem majority in th three other Indian Ocean islan voted overwhelmingly in favor independence. At the curr foreign ministers' meeting of th Organization of African U in Kampala, France was accu of threatening peace in th Indian Ocean by sending a nava squadron and troops to kee Mayotte under French sove eignty.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

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This beautiful new hotel is situated at the heart of Vienna, adjoining the new air terminal, and overlooks the famous Stadpark.
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SD Victim's urvivors Get ord Apology

nily of Biochemist ns to Sue the CIA

By Rudy Abramson

ASHINGTON, July 22.—Pres- Ford apologized yesterday he family of a government itist who plunged to his h from a New York hotel in 1953 after employees of CIA secretly gave him the LSD.

uring a 17-minute meeting in White House Oval Office, Ford told Mrs. Alice Olson her three children that he ordered information concern- the death of her husband ed over to the family and he had asked the attorney ral to meet with their law- to discuss their legal claims nst the CIA.

ank Olson, a biochemist, ed or fell to his death nearly years ago, *suffering after-* ts of the hallucinogenic drug n to him without his knowl- as part of a CIA experiment.

Full Story

embers of the family did not rstand the circumstances of death until publication of the efeller commission report on CIA, which described the in- nt but did not identify Mr. n by name. Over the years, family had been left with the explanation that Mr. n had jumped or fallen from otel window, something they never been able to accept he full story.

White House spokesman said Ford had "expressed the pathy of the American people apologized on behalf of the government."

fter the meeting, Mrs. Olson, daughter, Mrs. Lisa Haward, Eric Olson, 30, and Nils Olson, asked the White House to re- e a statement on their behalf. hanked Mr. Ford for his ex- sion of sympathy.

Ve are grateful that President l has given us his support for effort to be fully informed t Frank Olson's death and btain a just resolution of this re matter," the statement

Ve hope that this will be part a continuing effort to insure the CIA is accountable for actions and that people in all s of the world are safe from ses of power by American in- gence agencies."

eporters were barred from the ting at the request of the ily.

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Family's Concerns

ASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). ils Olson said today that the ernment has met one of the ily's concerns by making the logy.

heir two other concerns are all information on his ier's death be made available them and that "our claim inst the government be re- ed," he said.

f those are fulfilled, it seems cal that no suit will be filed," added.

owever, the family's attorney l that "as of now, we are paring to sue. There is an esolved legal claim and I in- d to pursue it on the family's alf to the fullest extent."

Veinberger Varns U.S. of ankruptcy

By Eric Wentworth

VASHINGTON, July 22 (WP). aspar Weinberger, in his last jor speech as secretary of lth, education and welfare, ned yesterday that federal grams to solve social ills are ling the nation toward "egal- ian tyranny" and bankruptcy.

Ir. Weinberger heaped much the blame on Congress, assert- that it "quite evidently be- es that the road to popularity re-election is to say 'yes' *every demand for every in-* ase in all existing programs l to agree to most demands new ones."

le also blamed the lawmakers r perpetuating a "complex gle of narrowly focused social grams."

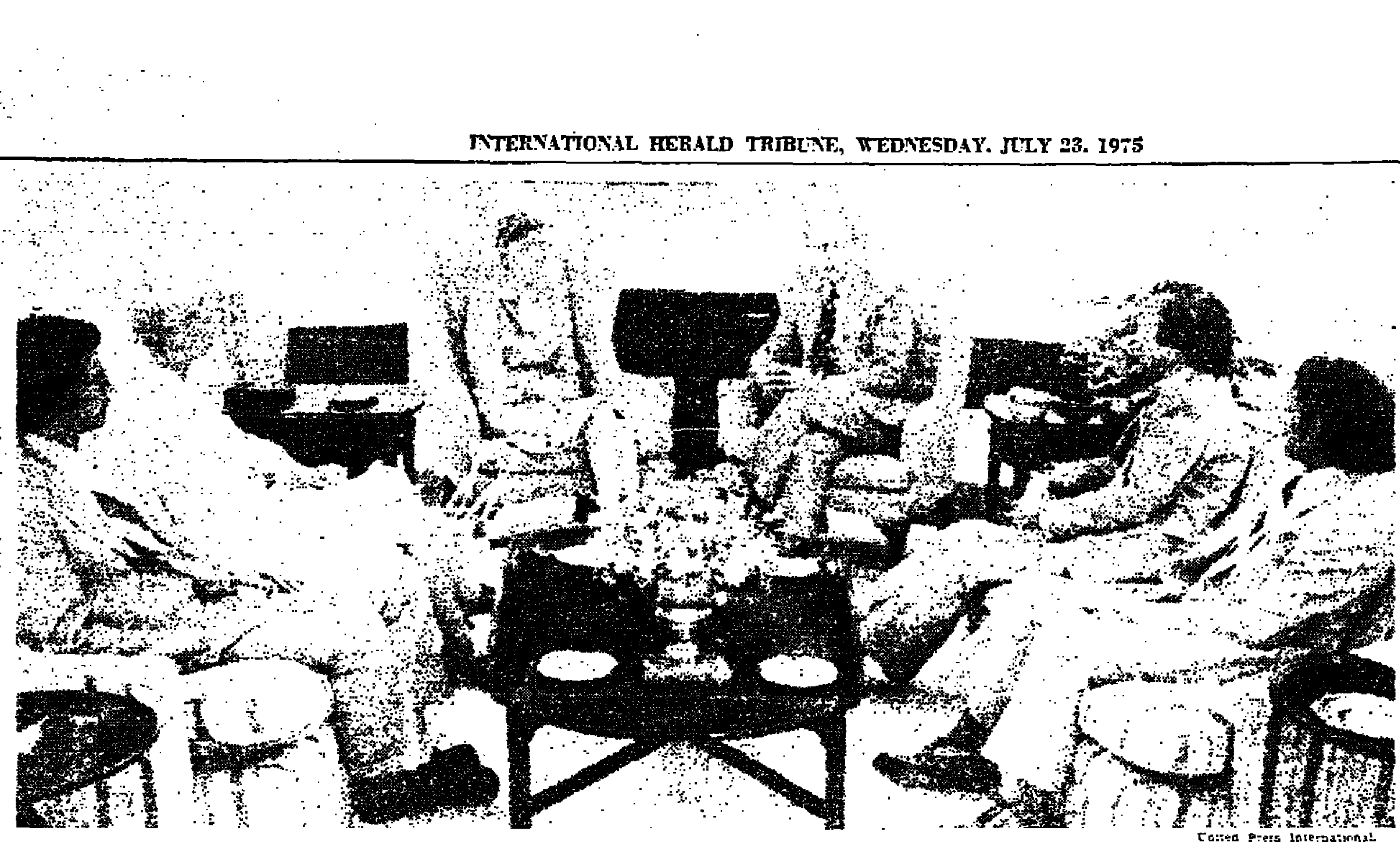
Ir. Weinberger, who has re- ned after 2 1/2 years as HEW retary and 5 1/2 years of eral service, warned against celess, gray egalitarianism." said that "the real social *nda of America, still* unfinish- is to discover and reward ex- lence wherever we find it"— ardless of race, sex or religion.

In the economic side, the for- r Office of Management and dget director warned that the ernment's "unplanned, unco- inated and spasmodic" re- *nse to social needs* "is quite rally threatening to bring us national insolvency."

lew York City, with one in ry eight persons on welfare, "staring into the abyss," Mr. inberger declared. The federal ernment itself, he continued, s had deficits in 15 of the last budgets. "If we continue thus," warned, "the nation will also nd before that abyss some day only there will be no one with ough resources to rescue the leral government."

Mathews Confirmed

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). The Senate today confirmed rrest Mathews, 39, president of e University of Alabama, to be EW secretary.



United Press International

President Ford met with the family of Frank Olson and apologized on behalf of the government for scientist's fatal plunge after being given LSD by CIA. From left: Nils Olson, Lisa Olson Haward, Mrs. Frank Olson, the President, Eric Olson, and son-in-law Gregory Haward.

On Day President Kennedy Died

CIA Allegedly Was Arranging For Assassination of Castro

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP). —Congressional investigators have received information that on the day President John Kennedy was killed, the Central Intelligence Agency was making arrangements in Paris for a plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, according to informed sources.

President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The same day, a source said, the CIA was passing guns "and, I think, poison" to an anti-Castro "hit man" in Paris.

Another source said CIA documents confirm that the meeting took place on the day President Kennedy was killed. This source was uncertain about "the specific substances" that were handed over, *but said they were meant* to be used to kill the Cuban Premier.

"I wouldn't read anything into it," *this source* maintained. "It's just one of the great ironies of history."

The incident, however, would appear to constitute a striking illustration of evidence that was withheld from the Warren commission in its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

David Belin, who served on both the Warren commission staff and as executive director of the Rockefeller commission's CIA investigation, refused to confirm or deny the reported Paris meeting.

Warren Unit Not Informed

But he said that the Warren commission, as a group, "had no information on any alleged assassination plots" by the CIA against Mr. Castro or any other foreign leader.

Sen. *Richard Schweiker*, R-Pa., a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, agreed in a television interview Sunday that the Warren commission "apparently had no knowledge of the number of attempts that were launched against Castro."

Sen. Schweiker added, however, *that* the late Allen Dulles, who sat on the Warren commission and who was CIA director until *mid-1961*, "certainly knew" about some of the schemes.

Mr. Belin had "no comment" when asked about Mr. Dulles.

The sources who cited the CIA's Paris connection did not say how far this particular alleged plot against Mr. Castro was carried, except to point out that it was obviously unsuccessful, like other alleged CIA efforts *to eliminate the Cuban leader.*

The coincidence in timing becomes all the more bizarre in the light of Mr. Castro's own account of what he was doing when President Kennedy was killed. According to the Cuban Premier, he was in Varadero, Cuba, that afternoon, listening to an intermediary—a French journalist named Jean Daniel—talk about President Kennedy's apparent interest in re-establishing contact between the two na*tions.*

Mr. Daniel had just spoken with President Kennedy in Washington. Mr. Castro is quoted as saying in the recently published book "With Fidel."

"In *my* opinion," Mr. Castro said, "this was a definite gesture on Kennedy's part to try to establish contact, an exchange with us."

Unfortunately, Mr. Castro added, this was "the only indication we had of Kennedy's thoughts . . . The same day that we were receiving the message, Kennedy was assassinated."

Even after President Kennedy's death, *the sources said, the CIA* continued to sponsor schemes to take Mr. Castro's life under the Johnson administration, some as late as 1965.

Former aides of President Kennedy and his brother, Robert, have insisted that neither of them ever authorized or condoned CIA involvement in assassinations. Former White House aide Richard Goodwin said President Kennedy specifically ruled out *assassination "as a matter* of general policy" in May of 1961. In an interview, Mr. Goodwin also said President Kennedy told him later that year:

"If we get into that kind of thing, we'll all be targets."

Citing alleged CIA efforts to kill Mr. Castro before the Kennedy *assassination*, Sen. *Schweiker* said Sunday that he felt the Warren commission investigation should be reopened.

The Warren commission said it investigated "literally dozens of allegations of a conspiratorial contact between Oswald [Lee Harvey Oswald, who the com*mission found* assassinated President Kennedy] and the Cuban government," but found no substance to any of them. The commission said it uncovered no evidence that "the Cuban government had any involvement in the assassination."

The commission said it "found no evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby [who killed Oswald] was part of any conspiracy, domestic or foreign, to assassinate President Kennedy."

Sorensen Testifies

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). —Former presidential aide Theodore Sorensen said yesterday that as far as he knew, President Kennedy was never involved in plans to kill foreign leaders.

"It's very clear to me that President Kennedy at no time authorized, approved, condoned or even knew of any assassination plot as an instrument of U.S. foreign policy against a leader of any foreign country," Mr. Sorensen told reporters after a closed session with the Senate Intelligence Committee.

Mr. Sorensen specifically ruled out the possibility that President Kennedy was involved in the assassinations of Dominican Republic dictator Rafael Trujillo and South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem as well as alleged CIA plots against the life of Premier Castro.

Congress Votes Citizenship for Robert E. Lee

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—Confederate Gen. *Robert E. Lee won congressional* approval today for having his citizenship restored—nearly 110 years after he applied for it *after* the Union's victory in the war between the states.

The House passed the citizenship resolution 407 to 10, over objections of several Northern Democrats who also wanted it to include amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders.

The Senate passed the measure unanimously on April 10. It now goes to President Ford, who is expected to sign it.

FBI Reported in '59 Break-In At Hotel Room of Newsman

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). —Agents of the FBI entered the Washington hotel room of a re*porter in 1959 to search his* belongings for clues to his news *sources and for evidence of* impropriety in his personal life, according to a well-placed source with direct knowledge of the operation.

The source, who described the entry as one of numerous "bag jobs," or surreptitious entries, carried out by FBI agents in the period after World War II, said it was ordered by J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, because of his *concern over an investigation* of the bureau being conducted by the New York Post, which employed the reporter.

The agents involved were instructed to hunt for information about FBI officials or employees to whom the reporter might have been talking and for "signs that he might have had a *female* in the room or was drinking heavily," the source recalled.

"The fellow was clean as a whistle," the source continued. "I *don't* think they found anything that was worthwhile."

He added that a "full-time" surveillance of the man, carried out at Mr. Hoover's direction by agents "all over *the city*," *also* failed to produce any compromising information or clues to his sources.

An FBI spokesman, informed of the source's account of the hotel-room entry, said he would have no comment and referred to remarks made by Clarence Kelley, the *FBI director*, at a recent news conference.

On July 14, Mr. Kelley provided the first official acknowledgment *that* FBI agents had conducted a number of break-ins and "surreptitious entries" in the postwar years, including some at foreign embassies in Washington.

But he emphasized, in response to a question, that he knew of none that had not been carried *out to secure "information relative to the security of the nation"* or to obtain unspecified "foreign intelligence" materials.

The source, who asked not to be *identified, said* that *he* was providing details of the 1959 entry to illustrate the incompleteness of Mr. Kelley's knowledge on the subject of FBI break-ins.

In October, 1959, the New York Post published a 12-part series on Mr. Hoover and the FBI that, according to an introduction by Dorothy Schiff, the publisher, was based on the yearlong investigation over which Mr. Hoover reportedly had expressed concern.

Lightning Kills 50 Sheep

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, July 22 (UPI).—A bolt of lightning yesterday killed 50 sheep on a hillside in this Bavarian ski resort.

U.S. Airline's Officials Confused

Iran Silent on Pan Am Deal And Its Reported Cancellation

By Andrew Borowiec

TEHRAN, July 22 (WP).—An information blackout seems to have been imposed on Iran's apparent decision to pull out of the promised $300-million investment in ailing Pan American World Airways.

The initial announcement yesterday in the Iranian press quoting "informed sources" was succeeded by oblique denials and official silence.

Perplexed Pan American officials in Tehran have knocked on every possible government door, so far without result. The U.S. Embassy had to resort to secondhand information.

The confusion was such that some Iranian officials claimed no knowledge of the source of the announcement—displayed on the front pages of the local press.

William Evans, a visiting Pan American executive, said: "From what we know officially, the press reports are totally unfounded."

$300-Million Stake

Yet sources close to Economy and Finance Minister Hushang Ansari said that the Iranian government *would not go through* with the deal, which was to involve a $245-million loan to Pan American plus the purchase of a controlling interest in Intercontinental Hotels, a Pan American subsidiary, for $55 million.

While some sources claimed that the troubled U.S. carrier was not "a sound *investment*," *others* said bluntly that Iran was rapidly running out of petrodollars due to steadily decreasing oil exports. Between June last year and last month oil production has dropped 22 per cent. If the trend continues, Iran will face a $4-million drop in revenue by the end of *this year.*

Iranian officials involved from the start in the 10 months of negotiations with Pan Am appear to be reluctant to admit that the deal has fallen through. The reason for this silence, according to well-informed sources, is "not to cause Pan American *further harm.*"

This ambiguous attitude has caused the Pan American office here to shrug off all pessimistic reports and stick to the line that "the prospects are still there" and that "there are no signs that the negotiations will be discontinued."

Rumors that the negotiations conducted by the Economy and Finance Ministry are on the rocks have been circulating for several weeks. They have been consistently denied by Pan American officials in New York.

On Sunday, economic writers of Tehran's leading newspapers *were contacted* by Iran Air, the country's national airline, which has close links to Pan American. They were authorized to publish a brief item, quoting informed sources as saying that the planned loan had been rejected "because of the poor financial condition of the airline and because Iran has more pressing needs in the implementation of its own national programs."

The fact that the announcement appeared on the front pages of the government-controlled press yesterday gave it the stamp of official approval.

When Pan American regional manager Frank Gurney attempted to obtain clarification, he was told that the statement had come from the Information Ministry. The Information Ministry denied any knowledge of the announcement, referring Mr. Gurney to *Iran Air and the Ministry of* Economy and Finance.

Iran Air officials finally said the deal was "threatened" because of Pan American's "internal problems." There was no additional clarification.

House Defeats Ford Oil Plan

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). —President Ford's plan to end price controls on domestic oil was defeated today by the House as congressional leaders planned to begin another round of negotiations with the administration to resolve the energy stalemate.

The vote was 262 to 167 to kill Mr. Ford's gradual decontrol program that would have raised the retail price of gasoline. White House officials said that gasoline would go up by a total of about seven cents a gallon by the end of 1977 if the plan were passed, but critics put the figure as high as 15 cents.

President Ford and his energy advisers were described as "still optimistic that a compromise can be achieved," a White House of*ficial said.*

Congress Pressure Mounts To Cut Arms Sale to Jordan

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). —The administration was under mounting congressional pressure yesterday to agree to a compromise and scale down a proposed $350-million sale of air defense weapons to Jordan.

Unless it is willing to compromise, the administration, in the opinion of congressional aides, faces the likelihood that the entire arms deal with Jordan will be scrapped by Congress.

Negotiations continued yesterday between members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and State Department representatives on a possible compromise. *But no agreement* was reached, according to congressional sources.

The State Department today promised to send the Foreign Relations Committee a compromise proposal within 48 hours.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is scheduled to vote on a *resolution*, sponsored by Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., disaproving the arms sale. With Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., the committee chairman, supporting *the resolution, it is expected to* be adopted by the committee, thus increasing the pressure on the administration to compromise.

Hawk, Vulcan Redeye

The administration notified Congress on July 10 of a plan to sell Jordan 14 batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles, eight batteries of Vulcan anti-aircraft guns and 300 shoulder-fired Redeye anti-aircraft missiles.

Under legislation passed last year, designed to give Congress some control over arms transactions, the sale to Jordan can be blocked by a resolution passed by both the Senate and House within 20 days, or by July 30.

The planned sale was considerably larger than the Israeli Embassy had expected on the basis of earlier assurances by State Department officials.

Opposition to the proposed transaction began to crystallize last week among members of *Congress generally identified* as supporters of Israel.

Even if a resolution is passed by the Senate, some administration officials doubt that the House would be able to act before the July 30 deadline.

Discussions yesterday centered on a new formula under which the administration would proceed with the planned delivery of from three to six Hawk batteries during the next 15 months. After that, Congress would pass on future deliveries under the sales agreement with Jordan.

This formula was not completely acceptable to the administration, *which sees* adverse diplomatic repercussions if the United States now seems to raise a question on whether it will proceed with announced plans to provide Jordan with an air defense system.

In discussions with members of the Senate committee, State Department representatives reportedly expressed a willingness to "consult" with Congress about future deliveries.

Senate to Study More Vote Rights

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP). —The Senate voted, 63 to 13, last night to take up a House-passed bill to extend and broaden the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Once the bill was made the pending business, Democratic leaders moved to limit debate on it and all amendments to it. If the move gets the necessary 60 votes tomorrow, as expected, action on the bill could be completed before the end of the week.

Supporters of the legislation showed their strength with a 72-19 vote earlier yesterday to slap a debate limitation on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill.

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'Εκδότης - Χρήστος Τεγόπουλος
Διευθυντής - Αλέκος Φιλιππόπουλος

'Η πρώτη ἑλληνική ἐφημερίδα
πού ἐκδίδεται καί διοικεῖται
ἀπότό Συντακτικό Προσωπικό.

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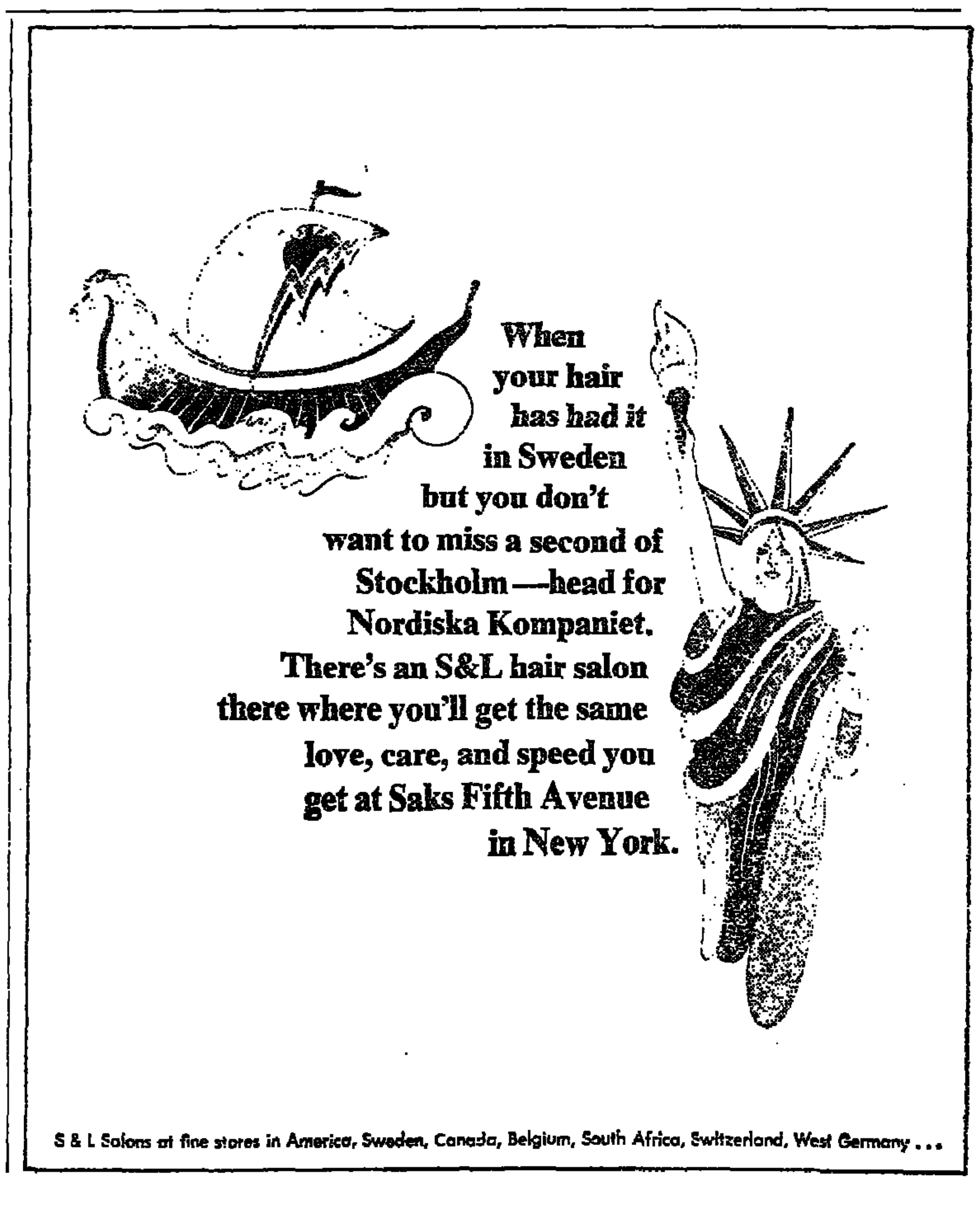

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, July 23, 1975 *

India Through the Looking Glass

For India itself, and for the long term generally, the imminent institutionalization of Indira Gandhi's authoritarianism by Parliament is the most significant issue of the moment. But both as a characterization of that authority and as a means of distorting it to the world outside, the press regulations imposed on foreign correspondents have great impact. For under them, India would be seen only as Mrs. Gandhi wanted it to be seen—through the looking glass, so to speak.

Many foreign correspondents refuse to follow Mrs. Gandhi's guidelines, which impose upon them the responsibility for creating an Indian image favorable to the new regime. Censorship is bad enough but self-censorship, with the threat of expulsion hovering over the writer who fails to observe the one-sided rules and a gnawing knowledge that to follow those rules is to be the servant of those who had set them up, is worse.

Official India has long been sensitive to criticism in the foreign press—a characteristic of many new states. India has been in the situation of arousing extremes of sentimentality and denigration abroad—and of taking the sentimentality for granted and becoming extremely hurt by the denigration. What once found expression in carefully scrutinizing the credentials of visiting journalists has now been set down in a very tough code.

That this is bad for the outside world, which will find itself groping through a fog in trying to appraise the conduct of what used to be called the world's largest democracy, a great central fact in Asia, needs no emphasis. But it will also be bad for India.

What the opposition could once say openly about the government, and have its words tested and contested, will now be leaked through neighboring states, and, probably, printed in its crudest and most exaggerated form. India's friends in the Kremlin, who are still wrestling with internal dissent, could tell Mrs. Gandhi of the rumor mills of Riga that once gave the outside world their own tales of the Bolshevik Revolution, of underground lines of communication that still do so, of defectors who present their own black pictures in contrast to the artificial whites of official journalism.

As an instrument of state control, this system may be effective, although the Russian experience does not offer any hope of that democracy through order which Mrs. Gandhi says is her objective for India. But as a means of creating the kind of view of India that Mrs. Gandhi would like to see projected across the world, it simply will not work. And the cost in diminished intellectual vitality and the kind of necessary constructive criticism that any government must have if it is to function well will be staggeringly high. Only a fictional Alice could pass through the looking glass into wonderland; Mrs. Gandhi is real; India is real, and for them to try to pass through glass would only shatter it and wound them.

Portugal: The Army vs. the People

One thing shines clearly through the confusion of Portugal today. The military clique which took power 16 months ago in the name of the people is betraying the people. In elections last April, the democratic forces led by the Socialists and their allies took 63 per cent of the vote; the Communists, who have hitched their wagon to the Armed Forces Movement, took 12 per cent; the military itself got the equivalent of 7 per cent. Thus repudiated, the military turned on those who had embarrassed it. It stole the Socialists' newspaper, Republica, turning it over to its Communist printers. It then decided to set up a system of "People's Committees," which would be topped by the military and manipulated by the Communists, to replace the political parties. These steps left the Socialists and their allies no choice but to resign from the civilian Cabinet, which the Armed Forces Movement had controlled in any case, and to take their cause—democracy—directly to the people in large rallies. This newly militant tactic has produced a series of physical and political conflicts with both the military and the Communists. That's what the recent news has been about.

Where will it all end? One current theory is that out of the political chaos, the breakdown of law, the tremendous economic erosion in Portugal and the expected imminent explosion in Angola (where a quarter-million Portuguese are hostage to a war among rival nationalists), "moderates" within the Armed Forces Movement will emerge and somehow rescue the nation. The contrary theory is that these same conditions will produce an open and outright dictatorship of the left. That Moscow's hand in Lisbon seems to be a helping one rather than a controlling one does not offer much comfort. "Détente" may keep the Soviet Union from conspicuously subverting a state in West Europe but would not require it to reject an opportunity to discreetly help create a satellite there. One interesting consequence of such a further lunge leftward in Portugal could well be a strengthening of secessionist tendencies in the Azores, whose people stand apart from the turmoil in Lisbon and have deep ties with kin in the United States. But Moscow might regard an American-oriented Azores independence movement as an acceptable price to endure for the consolidation of Communist power in Portugal proper.

Whether the other nations of the West can find an acceptable and effective way to influence events in Portugal is all too problematical and there appears little that the United States can do either to block a leftist dictatorship or keep Portugal a useful member of NATO. The close ties of the United States with the old rightist dictatorship, and the current incapacitation of the CIA's foreign operations branch, ensure a hands-off stand. But other European states, and especially those with important Socialist parties either in or out of power, have a much greater degree of legitimate access. They should realize that it is now, before Portugal hardens perhaps irretrievably into a military-Communist mold, that their available leverage ought to be brought to bear. Portugal's fellow Europeans will bear the heaviest burden of any such development. They should be losing no opportunity to speak out in favor of their Portuguese friends and make clear that the various benefits of political, economic and military association with the West are not going to be available to a Communist-controlled Portuguese government in Lisbon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Symbol of Détente

The political significance of the event exceeds by far its scientific and technical interest: Competition has temporarily given way to cooperation . . . A Soviet commentator called this joint flight "a Soviet-American cosmic bridge of friendship being built on behalf of the future of mankind." But the American citizen has perhaps remained more skeptical. Between the statements of Solzhenitsyn, who recently asked the Americans not to let themselves be duped by detente, the problem of the emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union and an anti-Communism evident in the United States, the American citizen no longer knows how to reconcile contradictory images. And today he appears to find it very expensive indeed to pay $500 million—the cost of the flight to be shared by both countries—for a handshake in space.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

Soviet Psychiatry

Western psychiatrists have been under growing pressure to protest publicly against the incarceration of Soviet dissidents in mental hospitals and the imprisonment of Soviet psychiatrists who oppose the practice . . . There is growing interest in whether the World Psychiatric Association will take up this question at its congress in Hawaii next year. At its last congress in Mexico it dropped the issue when the Russians threatened to walk out. . . .

There is now an overwhelmingly convincing evidence that the Soviet authorities quite deliberately use their mental health service to intimidate political dissidents, a horrible and wicked act of state. Just as it is impossible for a national medical body to ignore irregular behavior by individual members it is also impossible for a world body to turn a blind eye to deliberate malpractice; the Soviet psychiatrists who lend themselves to this vile conduct are every bit as guilty as the politicians who order it.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 23, 1900

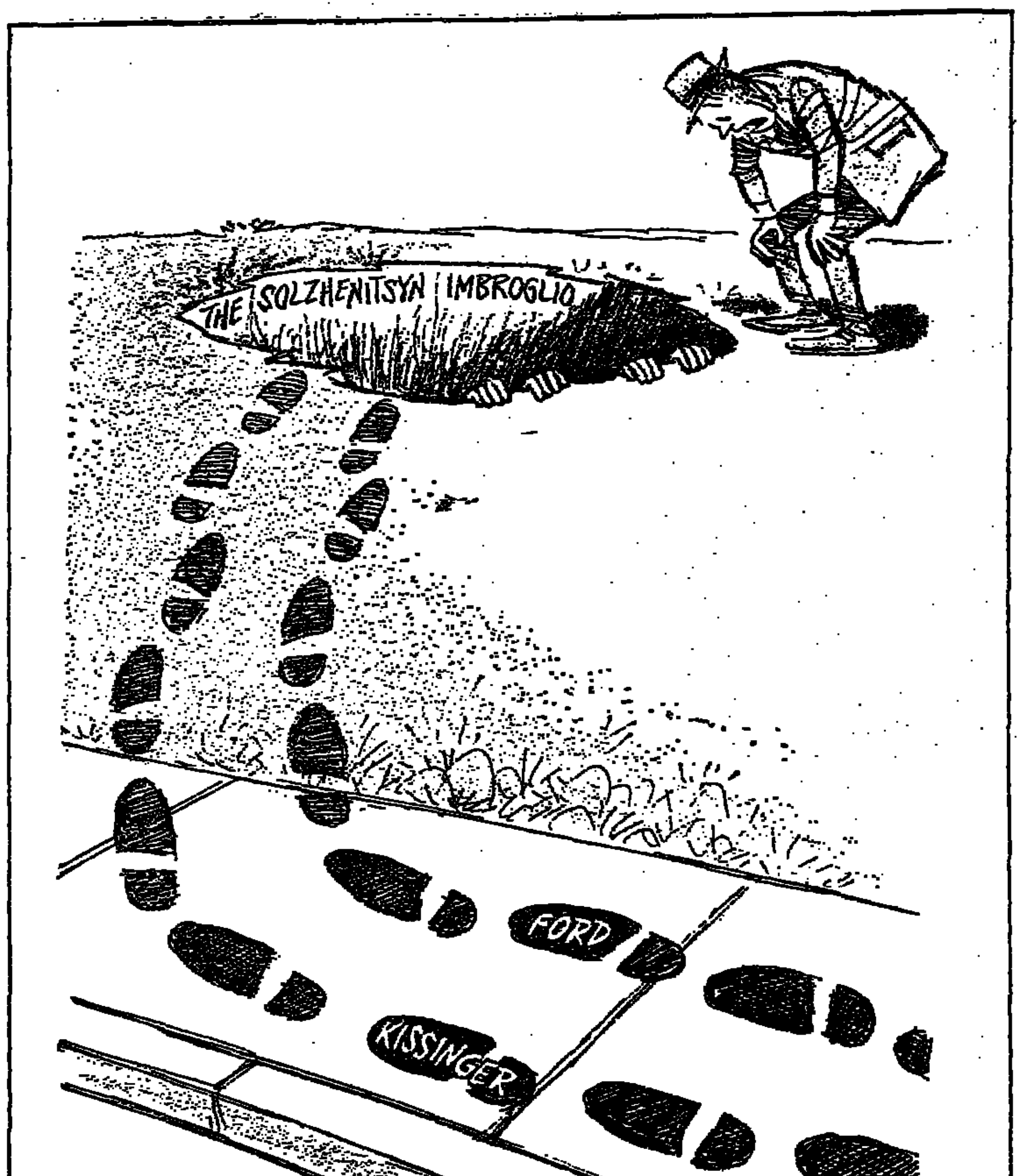
PARIS—TO THE EDITOR: There is not a 12-year-old French schoolboy who does not know that zero degree centigrade is the freezing point of water and 100 degrees its boiling point, whereas 32 degrees Fahrenheit is the freezing point of water and 212 degrees its boiling point. The proportion of centigrade to Fahrenheit is therefore 100 to 180 or as 5 to 9. Your daily letter on the subject is simply casting ridicule upon our school system.

TRAVELLER.

Fifty Years Ago

July 23, 1925

BALTIMORE—A newborn baby, given up as dead, is living and thriving as the result of an injection of Lobelin solution into the heart. Lobelin is derived from Lobelia Inflata, a large form of the common little blue flower. The drug has been known for centuries as a heart stimulant. The success of this courageous operation marks the opening of a new avenue in obstetrics and a whole new world in heart therapy.



'Just Out of Curiosity, How Did You Manage to Get Into It in the First Place?'

Kissinger's Sense of Insecurity

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—My brethren in the column-writing game, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, have disclosed an intriguing aspect of Secretary of State Kissinger's efforts to manage the Solzhenitsyn affair. Immediately after the Milwaukee press conference, in which he acknowledged that he had advised President Ford not to meet with the famous Soviet exile author, Mr. Kissinger sent an emergency message to his old antagonist, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash.

The message, Evans and Novak report, was a plea that Sen. Jackson, who was playing host that day to Alexander Solzhenitsyn at a Capitol Hill reception, not denounce Mr. Kissinger until he had read what Mr. Kissinger actually said.

It was, of course, a futile gesture. No force on earth can slow down Scoop Jackson's reaction time nor stay the power of his almighty mimeograph machine. In a blink of an eye, he had denounced Mr. Kissinger for "labeling him [Solzhenitsyn] as a threat to world peace."

Quite Different

Nonetheless, the advice was worthwhile, because what Mr. Kissinger actually said in Milwaukee was quite different—if no less disturbing.

When Mr. Kissinger was asked whether the anti-Soviet statements by the most distinguished and prominent victim of Russian repression were "a threat to détente," he repeatedly stressed his "enormous respect and admiration for Solzhenitsyn as a writer," and said: "I think this country can well afford to listen to a man of his distinction without worrying about what effect it will have on the foreign policy interests of the United States."

At no point did Mr. Kissinger say that Mr. Solzhenitsyn or his speeches pleading for an explicitly anti-Soviet policy constituted "a threat to world peace," as Jackson and a good many follow-up commentators have said.

What he said was quite different: "Solzhenitsyn is a man whose suffering entitles him to be heard and who has stood with great anguish for his views. But I do believe that if his views became the national policy of the United States, we would be confronting a considerable *threat of military conflict*." (Emphasis added.)

The distinction is anything but subtle. It's the difference between allowing a baseball fan to holler, "Kill the umpire!" and encouraging the crowd in the ball park to carry out the threat.

What remains unanswered by Kissinger's press conference is why he felt Gerald Ford should not hear, first-hand, a message he said the whole "country can well afford to listen to."

His only answer was that the "symbolic effect" of such a meeting "can be disadvantageous . . . from the point of view of foreign policy." That is an answer that reveals much about Mr. Kissinger—none of it flattering.

It reveals, first, how little he understands of the character of the President he is now serving—or how well Mr. Ford's natural character suits the American people.

The openness of Mr. Ford's White House has been a welcome antidote to the neurotic secretiveness of his two predecessors. If Kissinger does not understand the "symbolic effect" of Mr. Ford's suddenly abandoning that most welcome characteristic by snubbing Mr. Solzhenitsyn, then he is not the man to be advising the President.

Second, it betrays a terrible sense of insecurity or even inferiority toward the Russian rulers, whose sensitivities Mr. Kissinger presumably was trying to protect. If détente is securely rooted in the self-interest of both nations, as he argues, then it can surely survive the shock of Solzhenitsyn's denunciation—even from the steps of the White House. If it can't, then maybe it's not much of a policy.

Rationalization

There has to be more to Mr. Kissinger's intervention than that. He must know that Mr. Solzhenitsyn is no threat to his foreign policy. The Russian's real claim is not as a foreign policy adviser but as a profound interpreter of human experience and history.

It is in this role that he does pose a challenge to Mr. Kissinger. The secretary of state is not content to be merely the wiliest negotiator and most skillful manipulator in the international arena. He also likes to cloak his maneuvers—and the policies that lie behind them—with a rich patina of history and morality.

It was, for example, by selling Richard Nixon on the idea that he was going to achieve "a generation of peace" that Mr. Kissinger rationalized the decision to conceal the secret bombing of Cambodia and to "bug" those who revealed it to the American people.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has his own view of history, and it is not Mr. Kissinger's. He has seen the horrors of the police state and knows that nothing can justify such invasions of human freedom. In his address to the AFL-CIO, he deplored conditions where "electronic bugging is such a simple thing, it's just a matter of everyday life."

That is a message Mr. Ford could well hear and heed, even if Henry Kissinger fears its "symbolic effect."

Letters

Israel's 'Chance'

Re the editorial "Israel's Chance" (IHT, July 7):

Your editorial's proposition is that endangering Israel's security is less risky than incurring the disapproval of the world.

It would seem to follow that Israeli withdrawals mean danger to Israel's security, not the way to peace. This is perfectly consistent with the realities, as the Arab nations refuse to make peace with Israel anyway, at best leaving this to future generations. The Palestinians refuse to even recognize Israel's existence and call for its dismantling, frequently trying some immediate dismantling by blowing up its citizens.

Apparently, Israel is to assist in this process, as otherwise the world will disapprove. Surely, not much of a choice of risks.

TED KUPFERMANN.
Tivon, Israel.

News From Algarve

Thanks to an often hostile press, tourism in the Algarve has been wiped out, and friends in America tell me that they are afraid of traveling in Portugal. Here's some news from the horse's mouth: I live in the Algarve, and I couldn't imagine a safer and calmer place to stay. The climate is superb, the food is fresh and delicious, the roads are safe, the hotels are stunningly luxurious (and empty), and they offer rooms at desperately low prices; there are some of the world's best golf courses among mimosa and pine groves; but most important of all: I know of no other people who are as gentle, helpful and hospitable as are the Portuguese. Who doesn't come here because he's afraid doesn't know what he is missing!

LEONORE SUHL.
Portimao, Portugal.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Reforms Not Delivered

From a Lofty Program To Siege in Colombia

By Marvine Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Colombia's President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, a liberal law professor, came to power not quite a year ago with a lofty program for broad social and economic reforms within a democratic system.

Now, he has proclaimed a national state of siege, which was interpreted by many as an admission of defeat. In his inaugural speech, Mr. Lopez had promised to call out the armed forces "only as a last recourse."

The state of siege, which gives the military the right to intervene on questions relating to public order such as strikes, student demonstrations and peasant protest, has restored a superficial calm to this troubled land of nearly 24 million people on the rugged northwest corner of South America.

Bandit Nuisance

The armed forces continue to harass guerrilla groups north and west of Bogota and to root out Colombia's perennial bandit nuisance in the cities. In the latest such operation, close to the center of Bogota, three kidnappers were killed, three captured and the hostage, a rich jeweler, freed unhurt. A summary court-martial sentenced one kidnapper to 18 years on the army's prison island. The others have yet to be dealt with.

Despite the severity of the anti-bandit drive, the basic causes of one of the world's worst crime rates and the threat of social breakdown have not changed. Unemployment in the industrial work force is still above 20 per cent, prices continue to climb, although more slowly in the past two months, and an estimated 60 per cent of the population suffers from malnutrition.

"If the new government is unable to curb the soaring living costs and make basic social and economic reforms, there could be an explosion of popular discontent followed by military intervention," Hernando Echeverri Mejia, presidential candidate for the left-wing opposition, warned on the eve of last year's election.

Mr. Lopez, the establishment candidate, won the election with a sweeping majority on a program of reform, not revolution. But Mr. Echeverri's prediction seems to be coming true.

Early on, Mr. Lopez declared a period of economic emergency and passed an impressive number of decrees aimed at reforming the blatantly unjust distribution of wealth. His major emphasis was a reform of the tax system, increasing rates on the high income bracket, raising taxes on unproductive land and imposing new duties on luxury items. But these long-term measures only stirred discontent in the establishment and brought no immediate satisfaction to the poor majority.

The government, which is a forced coalition of the two main parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives, rapidly bogged down into political disputes and maneuvering for the next elections and has neglected to take the necessary measures to solve growing unemployment or control prices.

The most dramatic evidence of the government's failure to come to grips with its difficulties is the continuing exodus of Colombians to the United States but mainly to neighboring Venezuela, where there are about one million illegal Colombian immigrants seeking a better life.

Thus Colombia is moving into Latin America's classic vicious triangle: Popular discontent with slow reforms leads to unrest and violence which provokes armed intervention and authoritarian rule.

But the most serious development took place in the army. All its ramifications are not yet known. The Colombian military are divided into two basic groups: The so-called "Brazilian" school which is said to include most of the generals who are strongly anti-Communist, hardline law-and-order men, and the reformist "Peruvian" school, mostly colonels and younger officers who believe that internal security is directly linked to social reform.

General Fired

At the end of May, President Lopez dismissed his army commander in chief, Gen. Alvaro Valencia Tovar, the leader of the military reformists and considered the most popular officer in the army. Earlier two of Gen. Valencia Tovar's senior officers were forced into retirement on the grounds of "indiscipline," against the army commander's objections.

No satisfactory explanations were given for the removal of Gen. Valencia Tovar or the other two officers but there were widespread rumors of an alleged coup attempt between April 30 and May 2.

On May 27, Gen. Abraham Varon Valencia, the defense minister, issued a communique denying the coup rumors and stressing the "unconditional support" of the armed forces for the government.

One thing is clear: The removal of Gen. Valencia Tovar is a victory for the hardliners like Defense Minister Varon who have been pressing for stepped-up action against the Cuban-inspired guerrillas in the north as well as firm repression of student and labor unrest.

Gen. Valencia Tovar, who is recognized as an anti-guerrilla expert, openly concedes that his views have changed and that he is now convinced that what Colombia needs is basic structural changes in the society rather than new anti-guerrilla offensives. He was only critical of the civilian administration for failing to tackle basic social difficulties.

The Other Monsieur Giscard

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The President of France, generally known by his countrymen as "Giscard," would be surprised to know his capital is also inhabited by another ambitious political leader, who for most of the 21 years he has been a Parisian carried false identity papers with the alias "Giscard."

Nowadays he has surfaced, discarded his fake documents, and travels under his real name. Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party which, since it is still banned by Franco, maintains a headquarters in this country.

Carrillo is 59, medium-sized, with bristling, thin hair, brown eyes behind bifocal glasses, a friendly smile and a simple manner, not in the least didactic. He has had a full life: twice married; stood up against a wall to be executed (during Spain's Civil War); widely traveled (West and East Europe, North and South America, Russia, China) and filled with interesting encounters (Stalin, Tito, Chou En-lai).

He talks freely about plans for Communism's re-entry into Spanish politics when Franco dies, claiming extensive support for his underground movement, and adding: "We are an illegal party; but there has never been an illegal party in history with so large a membership. Every single party in Spain is itching to get started again, and that includes us. We are in the best position to do so. We will move fast."

The Communist platform he talks about is a far cry from the monolithic structure consolidated under Stalin and dominated by Moscow: "progression" toward socialism and eventual communism by "a gradual, multiparty and progressive system." Moreover, he insists that this is not just a tactic.

Stressing the point, he referred me to a joint declaration issued after he met Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, at Livorno (on July 9-10), which claimed: "Their conception of the democratic advance toward socialism in peace and freedom is not a tactical attitude but a strategic conviction."

Obviously these assurances are subject to confirmation, which may or may not be witnessed by history. Yet it is interesting that Carrillo should say of current Portuguese events (with respect to Cunhal, the Communist boss, and Soares, his Socialist adversary): "Cunhal is a narrow-minded man who doesn't see reality. Soares is softer and less combative but he is wiser and he sees the reality of what can be done under existing circumstances."

Takes Initiative

Carrillo took the initiative in forming a Spanish Democratic Junta, including Communists, some monarchists, Socialists and other factions, although he acknowledges: "It is not yet broad enough in scope." He argues: "Communism has gained much ground in some countries; the world is changing. But Communism may have to retreat again in some places."

His conclusion is that in today's world "differing political forces don't necessarily have to disappear but they do have to cooperate. What is required is pluralism. What I am trying to imply is that there is a social necessity for such cooperation." He says his party believes in controlling big business but not small business, which must remain in private hands: "That is indispensable."

When Franco is no longer boss, he believes it will immediately be essential to have a political amnesty and a referendum on Spain's governmental form. "Should the people decide they wish a monarchy we are prepared to work for it, if it is a constitutional monarchy; but if they want a republic—which we favor—so much the better."

For him, Don Juan, exiled father of Prince Juan Carlos (legally designated heir to Franco), would be a more suitable king if monarchy is chosen. He acknowledges that if Juan Carlos gained power promptly, "he could indeed call on the generals to run things. But I doubt if this is possible because I think the army would be unwilling to accept such a role."

Carrillo insists democracy itself has great value, not just as a stepping stone to socialism: "It represents a large popular advance; it is not just bourgeois; it should be developed in every sense." Some of his ideas would sound heretical if played back in the Kremlin. Indeed, he seems to talk about a kind of non-aligned socialistic Spain.

"Spain needs technological and capital assistance from the United States," he says. "Whether we get this depends on U.S. policy. But we certainly have no intention of being anti-American unless your country is anti-Spanish. We don't want the coming Spanish democracy to be anti-American. Or anti-Soviet. Or anti-Chinese."

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'lanning to Sign Pact

rd Accused by Solzhenitsyn Betraying Eastern Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman

SHINGTON, July 22 (NYT). ander Solzhenitsyn accused ent Ford yesterday of par- ing in "the betrayal of n Europe" by planning to the 35-nation European t meeting next week. As a the exiled Russian novelist ie could see no point in g with the President.

statement read over the me, Mr. Solzhenitsyn con- his campaign to alert to the dangers he perceives policy of U.S.-Soviet dé-

impetus for Mr. Solzhenit- all was the flurry of state- and press reports about ord's efforts to reverse his l decision not to receive olzhenitsyn at the White when the author first ar- n Washington for a speech 0.

r first snubbing him, the House said it was holding n invitation to Mr. Solzhe-

'Symbolic' Meetings

Solzhenitsyn said that one original reasons given by Nessen, the White House secretary, when Mr. Ford ot see the author was that ord preferred "substantive" gs to "symbolic" ones.

Solzhenitsyn said that this provoked his statement of displeasure with a document that is scheduled to be signed in Helsinki to mark the end of the European Security Conference and his displeasure with Mr. Ford's participation.

In the telephone conversation from the home of Alexandra Tolstoi, the one living daughter of Leo Tolstoi, in Rockland County, N.Y., Mr. Solzhenitsyn spoke in Russian about his statement, and then an English translation of it was read over the phone by an official of the Tolstoi Foundation. It said:

"Since I left Washington for the second time there have been many reports in the press concerning the White House change of intention and now the desire to see me.

"Among the somewhat contradictory explanations as to why this meeting did not take place earlier, it was stated that President Ford would prefer only meetings that were 'substantive' rather than 'symbolic.' I entirely share this point of view.

'Slavery Forever'

"Nobody needs symbolic meetings. The President will shortly be leaving for Europe to sign [incidentally, together with the leaders of Western European states] the betrayal of Eastern Europe, to acknowledge officially its slavery forever.

"Had I the hope of dissuading him from signing this treaty I myself would seek such a meeting. However, there is no such hope. If the President considers the 30-year raging of worldwide totalitarianism as an example of an 'era of peace,' what will the basis be for a conversation?"

The White House, which had no immediate comment on Mr. Solzhenitsyn's statement, announced yesterday that Mr. Ford would visit Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia in connection with the Helsinki trip.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said in the conversation, undertaken at his initiative, that the White House was wrong in saying that he had held out for a written invitation to see Mr. Ford. What was important, he said, was the substance of the conversation.

He said he had not asked to see Mr. Ford.

What had happened, he said, was that before his June 30 speech at an AFL-CIO banquet in his honor in Washington, George Meany, the organization's president, had invited Mr. Ford to the dinner, but the President had declined in order to dine with his daughter Susan.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said the effort by conservative senators to arrange a meeting with Mr. Ford was made at their initiative, and not his.

rd Bars Asking ıate to Ratify lsinki Accord

SHINGTON, July 22 (UPI). sident Ford does not regard Helsinki agreement as a and will not submit it to enate for ratification, the House said today.

s Secretary Ron Nessen nded to questions about the of the agreement, ending 5-nation European Security rence, that will be signed in ki at the end of the month. in no way, legally settles orders in Eastern Europe," lessen said. "It merely pro- an obligation not to attempt ange borders by force. The l States and its Western and neutral countries in- on language providing for eaceful change of borders."

Nessen said that Mr. Ford kept Congress informed on ese during negotiations lead- o the Helsinki agreement. ie said that since it was not ally binding treaty, it would be submitted to the Senate atification.

Ford will leave Saturday 10-day trip that will take o Helsinki for the signing.

efiant Amalrik Says Moscow rders Him to Leave Capital

By James F. Clarity

SCOW, July 22 (NYT).— i Amalrik, the dissident who has spent the last years in prison and internal resumed his public criticism oviet authorities today.

37-year-old writer and his- ı, whose works are banned is country, said the authori- have ordered him to leave ow but that he intends to ay so that he can remain his wife, Gyusel, in their ow apartment.

e writer said that the au- ties had told him to leave ow within 72 hours, but he has ignored the order and the deadline has passed. He said his wife, an artist, has also been threatened with expulsion from the capital unless she evicts him from their apartment.

Mr. Amalrik, appearing healthy and younger than his age, said the authorities' order for him to leave Moscow amounted to official Soviet hypocrisy, noting that at the recently concluded European Security Conference in Geneva the Soviet Union agreed to help reunite members of separated families.

Mr. Amalrik spoke of how the Soviet security police, the KGB, had been trying to persuade him to denounce publicly his book, "Will the U.S.S.R. Survive Until 1984?" The book postulates that hostility among various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union and an eventual war with China could tear the Soviet state apart.

Mr. Amalrik also said the authorities were refusing to allow him to accept invitations to travel to the United States and the Netherlands to study and lecture.

He produced letters and the text of a telegram inviting him to Harvard's Russian Research Center, to George Washington University and to Utrecht University in the Netherlands. He said the authorities refused to give him a passport, making it officially impossible for him to apply for an exit visa.

Mr. Amalrik added that the authorities had been urging him recently to apply to go to Israel, but that he had refused on the grounds that he had no friends there and had not received invitations from Israel. He said he wants permission to travel abroad for one year, and that he wants to retain his Soviet citizenship.

Mr. Amalrik was arrested south of Moscow in May, 1970, convicted of slandering and defaming the Soviet Union and sentenced to three years in prison. When the three years expired, he was retried on similar charges and given another three-year sentence in prison, which was later commuted to exile in Magadan, in the Soviet Far East, about 6,000 miles from Moscow. He recieved permission to leave Magadan in May and returned to Moscow.

Million Tons ›re U.S. Wheat Sold to Russia

MPHIS, July 22 (AP).—Cook stries Inc. announced today it has agreed to sell another on metric tons of wheat e Soviet Union, bringing to st 10 million tons the amount rain purchased by Russia American firms this year.

e Department of Agriculture said it expected the Rus- to buy at least 10 million of grain from the United s and other countries to up for bad harvests.

. government and industry smen have said they do not t the Soviet purchases to higher food prices in the d States, because of an- ited record U.S. harvests.

e Cook deal, announced here and confirmed by an ulture Department spokes- in Washington, has a value out $150 million.

Australian Sale

LBOURNE, July 22 (AP). stralia has sold 750,000 tons heat to the Soviet Union for million Australian dollars million), Wheat Board man Jack Cass announced y.

said the wheat would come this season's harvest and hipped between September next May.

Associated Press.

SHAKING UP THE LOCALS—Two youngsters get what might be their first look at art of bellydancing . . . and reaction is much the same as might be displayed by adult counterparts. The occasion was a sidewalk bazaar in Lawrence, Kan.

2 Witnesses Describe Plot In Greek Trial

ATHENS, July 22 (UPI).—Defendants shouted denials at the first prosecution witness today in the trial of 21 former army officers accused of plotting to topple the democratic government established a year ago.

The witness, army Maj. Nickolaos Tsangarakis, told the six-man military tribunal that the alleged conspirators said they had the support of deposed King Constantine, the Greek Orthodox Church and a former premier.

The defendants yelled denials at him, and defense attorneys asked that he be detained for perjury. But the next prosecution witness said Maj. Tsangarakis spoke the truth.

Plot Reported

Lt. Gen. Costas Kritikos, commander of C Army Corps in northern Greece, testified, "Tsangarakis called from Larissa [eastern Greece] and reported he was approached by the plotters. I instructed him to stay with the plot and to report how it developed."

The defendants are accused of seeking to return Greece to a military role in NATO, to curb Communist party activities in Greece and to free leaders of the deposed military dictatorship currently jailed and awaiting trial for high treason and violation of the Greek Constitution.

The indictment said they planned to use force during a period of army mobilization, an offense punishable by death by firing squad.

69 Arrested

The 21 defendants were among 69 army officers arrested Feb. 24, the day Greece announced it had foiled a plot to overthrow Premier Constantine Caramanlis's government.

Forty-six were later released. The alleged conspiracy leaders, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, former strong man and military police chief, and Col. Dimitrios Papapostolou will be tried by a civilian court, because they already were retired from the army in February.

Maj. Tsangarakis testified that a defendant, Brig. Gen. George Lambousis, said at a meeting of the alleged conspirators, "We have secured the support of the royalists."

East Germans Free Errant Fisherman

LUENEBURG, West Germany, July 22 (UPI).—East German authorities have released Klaus Lange, 42, who was imprisoned for two weeks after he wandered into Communist territory while fishing on the Elbe River, West German border guards said today.

Communist river patrol units took Mr. Lange into custody July 6 when his inflatable rubber boat strayed into East German waters.

Home of Editor of Le Monde Blasted by Bomb; No One Hurt

PARIS, July 22 (IHT).—A small bomb exploded early today at the home of Jacques Fauvet, editor-in-chief of Le Monde. The attack was similar to the one last month that claimed the life of Bernard Cabanes, a news editor for Agence France-Presse.

There were no injuries. Mr. Fauvet, who was in Bucharest, returned to Paris today after the bombing.

The attack occurred amid persisting tension in Paris over the continuing strike at the Parisien Libéré, which has led to several 24-hour newspaper shutdowns over the last several months. Only today, L'Humanité, the Communist daily, published two front-page articles condemning government and publishers' policies, which it said were leading to new layoffs of printers' union members.

This morning's bomb blew in part of the front door of the Fauvet apartment, as had the bomb that killed Mr. Cabanes. The Cabanes bombing appeared to be a case of mistaken identity, as authorities believe that a man with the same name, Bernard Cabanes, of the Parisien Libéré, was the intended victim.

Shortly after the Fauvet blast, a call to a local radio station said that the bombing was the work of the "Committee to Liberate the Press from Big Capital and Communism." The caller identified the group as "anarcho-fascist."

The attack was condemned today by the Syndicat du Livre, the Communist-led printing union, and the political bureau of the Communist party. A union statement said that the bombing was an attempt to "camouflage the just battle being fought by the union, principally against the Parisien Libéré."

That newspaper, a morning daily, was struck and occupied several months ago over layoffs planned because of falling sales. The owner, Emilien Amaury, retaliated by engaging a non-Communist union, Force Ouvrière, to print it on presses in a plant outside of Paris.

Helen Lamb Dies; Wife of War Foe Corliss Lamont

NEW YORK, July 22 (NYT).—Helen Lamb Lamont, 69, an economist, author and educator and the wife of author Corliss Lamont, died yesterday of cancer.

Mrs. Lamont, who was known professionally as Helen B. Lamb, was the author of "Economic Development of India" and of "Vietnam's Will to Live: Resistance to Foreign Aggression From Early Times Through the 19th Century," published in 1972.

She and her husband frequently took public stands opposing U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

In World War II, she was a research analyst for the Foreign Economic Administration, working on the program preparing for the occupation of Japan. After the war she joined the Center for International Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, specializing on the economy of India.

Gen. Giuseppe Valle

ROME, July 22 (AP).—Retired Air Force Gen. Giuseppe Valle, 89, a pioneer of Italian military aviation, has died in a clinic here.

In 1939, dictator Benito Mussolini ousted Gen. Valle as head of the air force staff because he said the Italian aviation was not prepared for war.

Canada Asks UN to Cancel Toronto Talks

Possible Presence Of PLO Is Opposed

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 22 (NYT).—Canada has asked the United Nations to postpone an international conference on crime and penology that had been scheduled to open in Toronto in September. The request followed a controversy here over the possible presence of an observer delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The fifth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was scheduled to be held Sept. 1 to 12, with about 2,000 delegates expected.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet, the Parliament and the public have been deeply divided on the question of allowing a Palestinian delegation into the country.

Yesterday, after weeks of debate by the Cabinet, Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen announced in the House of Commons that he had advised UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that "Canada does not wish to proceed" with the conference this year.

The secretary reminded Commons that the invitation to hold the meeting in Toronto had been issued in 1970, more than four years before the General Assembly invited the PLO to attend UN gatherings.

Mr. MacEachen recalled that Canada had voted against the resolution admitting the PLO to UN conferences and added that Canada "will resist any attempt to exclude Israel or any other country from the proceedings of the General Assembly."

Moroccan Unit Seized

MADRID, July 22 (AP).—Military sources at El Aaiun, the Spanish Sahara's capital city, said Spanish troops captured a Moroccan patrol as it crossed into Saharan territory today. It was the second such incident in the Sahara in six weeks.

2 Sons of Dallas Oil Man Hunt Accused of Bribing Witnesses

DALLAS, Texas, July 22 (AP).—Seven men, including two sons of the late Dallas oil billionaire H.L. Hunt, have been indicted by a federal grand jury here on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice.

The indictment alleges that Nelson Bunker Hunt, Herbert Hunt, four Dallas lawyers and a retired Houston industrialist paid witnesses to go to prison and keep quiet about illegal wiretapping of Hunt employees by the Hunts.

The nine-count indictment was returned last night, a few hours before the grand jury's term expired.

Also named in the indictment were Percy Foreman, Ralph Shank, Charles Tessmer and B.H. Timmins jr., all Dallas lawyers, and Edward Hudson, retired president of Hudson Engineering Corp. of Houston.

$1,250 a Month

The indictment alleges that a prospective witness, Jon Kelly, was promised by the Hunts, Mr. Tessmer and Mr. Shank in October, 1971, and again the following month that he would be paid $1,250 for each month he spent in prison if he did not testify against the Hunts.

A similar offer was made in October, 1971, to another witness, Patrick McCann, the indictment said.

The indictment charged that during the first two months of 1972, the Hunt brothers, Mr. Shank, Mr. Hudson and Mr. Foreman entered into an agreement that Mr. Foreman would be paid $100,000 to keep Kelly and a third witness, W.J. Everett, silent about the wiretapping.

Mr. Everett earlier had been offered $800 for each month in prison in exchange for his silence, according to the indictment.

Two Convicted

Kelly and McCann were convicted of wiretapping Hunt employees and were each sentenced to three years in prison. They are free pending appeal.

The Hunt brothers were indicted on wiretapping charges after Kelly and McCann were ordered by a federal court to testify about who hired them to do the illegal wiretapping.

The conspiracy charges carry maximum penalties of five years in prison and $10,000 in fines for each defendant. Obstruction of justice carries a maximum of five years in prison and a $5,000 fine.

Mr. Tessmer was also indicted on two counts of lying to the grand jury. Conviction would carry a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Mail Cost Rise Expected in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—A new labor agreement for the nation's postal workers is expected to contribute to an increase in the cost of mailing a letter before the end of the year.

The new contract, tentatively agreed to yesterday, averted the possibility of a strike by the nation's 600,000 postal workers. Details of the settlement were not announced but the postal unions won a major victory, retention of a no-layoff clause.

"The wages which we pay postal workers is one element of our costs. They're going to go up," Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar said.

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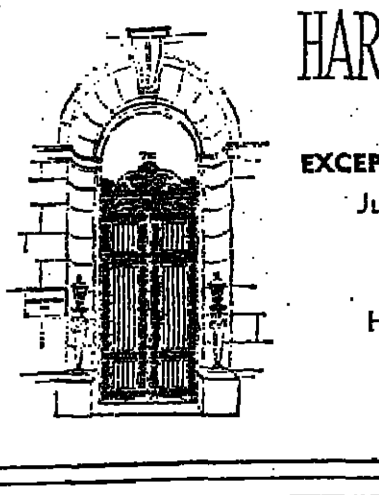

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MOVIES IN LONDON

'Shampoo'—Breezy, Bawdy and Fun

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 22 (IHT).—"Shampoo" (at the Odeon Haymarket) is as entertaining a comedy as Hollywood has produced in a long time.

This breezy, bawdy film, though set in the movie colony, is not concerned with motion pictures, except obliquely in one minor instance. A hair-stylist in a Beverly Hills beauty parlor discovers he is catnip to women and seeks to advance himself through the affections of his affluent, bored and idle clients. Soon he is enmeshed in embarrassing complications.

This is the sort of frisky sex farce that Avery Hopwood, author of "Getting Gertie's Garter," might have tossed off if it had not been for the censors of his day. In this permissive age, no act is too audacious, no word too bold, to be excluded.

The high moment of the hilarity occurs in a fashionable restaurant where the dramatis personae are watching the televised returns of the first Nixon election. The formality of the occasion is upset when a drunken woman makes a crude announcement of her immediate desire and disappears under the table. Hal Ashby, the director of "Harold and Maude," has staged this sequence with its broad contrasts to evoke Rabelaisian guffaws. Throughout, he maintains an exhilarating tempo.

The intrigues are as intricate as those of the Restoration comedies and of a similar amorality and gusto. Within the course of 24 hours, the ambitious hairdresser beds the wife, mistress and daughter of a crass tycoon from whom he would borrow funds to open his own salon. At the finish a sentimental note is introduced with the protagonist babbling of his yearning for marriage and the security of a home. But such last-moment molasses does nothing to mar the fun that has gone before.

Warren Beatty—in collaboration with Robert Towne—wrote the scenario. Beatty is also the producer and the leading man. As is usual with vehicles designed by stars, there is an element of an ego trip, but it is an exceedingly merry jaunt most of the way. Beatty as the chunky coiffeur, Julie Christie, Goldie Hawn and Lee Grant, as his conquests, and Jack Warden, as the aggressive businessman, match their assignments ideally.

* * *

In "Royal Flash" (at the Odeon Leicester Square), we are plunged into the world of costumed comic strip. Based on a novel by George MacDonald Fraser, the film takes Harry Flashman, the beastly bully of Tom Brown's schooldays, enlists him in the colonial army to personify the Victorian dandy officer and then sends him on a "Prisoner of Zenda" mission to Ruritania. Richard Lester has directed in the overblown travesty style of his "Three Musketeers" and the striving for satirical period humor is often painfully strained.

Malcolm MacDowell, a versatile player, eases matters somewhat with a proficient caricature of the caddish warrior forced by Lola Montez and Bismarck to impersonate a mittel-Europa aristocrat to whom he bears physical resemblance. But Florinda Bolkan's Lola and Oliver Reed's Iron Chancellor seem to have strayed from the Mack Sennett lot. Alan Bates, an expert comedian, is wasted in a bit as a conniving courtier. Alastair Sim makes an all too brief appearance.

* * *

Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe resumed their partnership to produce a film version of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's enchanting fairy story, "The Little Prince" (at the Plaza). The exquisite fable of an aviator stranded in the Sahara who encounters a princeling from another planet has been botched in adaptation. The clear wit and wise resignation of the original have vanished in this musical dramatization. The terms of the film are maudlin and cry baby. The Loewe score is derivative, often seeming like a reprise of his early numbers, and the Lerner lyrics are scarcely nimble. The 7-year-old Steven Warner looks the lordly lad and Richard Kiley booms out the songs. Bob Fosse slithers as the snake and George Wilder impersonates a fox and Victor Spinetti a bookworm. Much of the footage was shot by Stanley Donen in the Moroccan desert, a pictorial asset, but Saint-Exupéry's nursery tale for adults lacks a sense of wonder and magic in its present screen form. It may beguile spectators under 10, but for others it is a grave disappointment.

Warren Beatty, star and producer of "Shampoo."

JAZZ IN MONTREUX

A Difficult First Outing In Europe for Maria Muldaur

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland, July 23 (IHT).—Maria Muldaur, a recent arrival among the top flight of American popular singers, made her first European appearance at the final concert of the International Jazz Festival here Sunday night, under circumstances far different from what had been planned.

She was to have appeared the night before in the company of a select group of jazz musicians singing numbers especially arranged for the occasion by Benny Carter, who was also to have been the leader of the group.

Miss Muldaur, born Maria Grazia Rosa Domenico d'Amato in Greenwich Village, arrived from Los Angeles on schedule, but not the arrangements, which eventually turned up in Stockholm, too late to be of any use in Montreux. Thus, her debut had to be deferred, and her own rock-type backing group, poised in New York to fly to London, where she is appearing this week at Ronnie Scott's Club, was diverted to Geneva to back her last night.

It was not an entirely happy solution. Montreux audiences vary widely according to what style or idiom is being offered. What Miss Muldaur sang with her own group, and what the group itself played, would have delighted those who had gathered for the blues and gospel programs of a week earlier. But it was not appropriate for an audience drawn to the adventurous jazz of Bill Evans and Charles Mingus and the avant-garde excursions of Andrew Hill and Anthony Braxton, and a vociferous minority among the 3,000-strong congregation let her know it.

Still, it was an impressive debut. Miss Muldaur comes from the folk idiom, but over the years she has moved ever closer to the vocal styles of blues, gospel and even jazz. She can carry an audience upward with her in falsetto flights, as gospel singers do, growl like a born blues shouter, swing into up-tempo numbers as Ella Fitzgerald does, or give to slow, bluish numbers a sexily insinuating phrasing reminiscent of Billie Holiday.

She is a big talent, a strong performer, and she will have better outings under less inauspicious circumstances.

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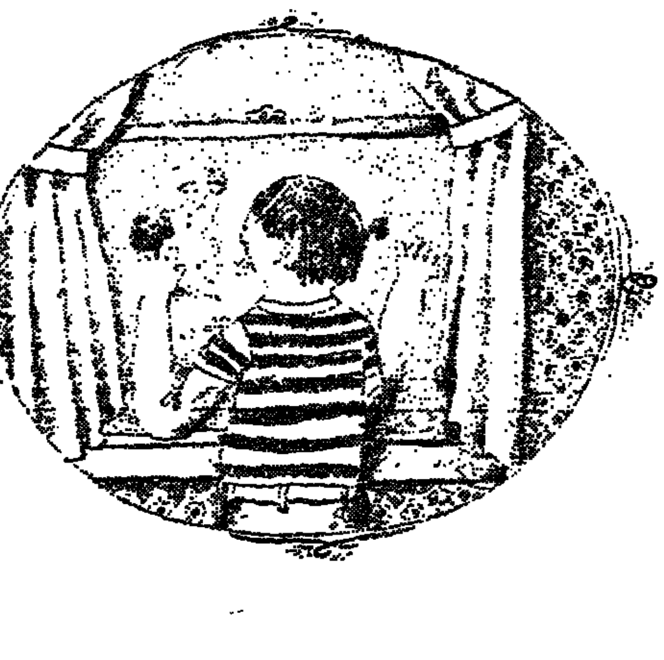

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An American Woman's Mission to the Mideast

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON.—When President Richard Nixon and his wife visited Saudi Arabia in 1974, Mrs. Nixon was not invited to the official dinner held in her husband's honor. She went to a separate function, for women only.

That was in keeping with the Arabian peninsula's tradition of separation of the sexes.

But over the past nine months, a 25-year-old California woman who is an official of the U.S. Treasury Department has been bending those traditions with increasing regularity and ease.

In six trips to the Middle East, Robin Cleary, a 1971 University of California graduate who got her first government job less than two years ago, has crisscrossed the peninsula several times, visiting Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

As part of a team of U.S. officials, she has attended innumerable meetings with Arab business and government leaders, mainly as a staff administrator but in some instances as the primary representative of the U.S. government.

Rocky Moments

Although there have been some rocky moments, such as hostile stares when she toured a village marketplace in Western dress or her exclusion from the most important meetings on her first trip to one country, Miss Cleary has found increasing acceptance from Arab officialdom.

"It has not been the kind of embarrassing situation for me that I feared it might be," she said. "I've been very pleasantly surprised."

On her more recent trips, she added, it has not been unusual for a burnoose-cloaked official to lean toward her and murmur how he has sent his daughters abroad to school and hopes they can ultimately assume government or technical jobs in their country.

Uncertain Route

When Robin Cleary went to work for the federal government last year, breaking down Arabian cultural barriers against women was the last thing on her mind. She started out in the Treasury Department's congressional relations office and then became "special assistant" to Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky, who heads a little-noticed government effort aimed at increasing business, financial and technical ties between the United States and leading oil-producing countries.

As a "special assistant" she had embarked upon an uncertain route by which some newcomers to government—men as well as women—move into dull and routine areas of responsibility, while others work their way quickly into positions of influence.

In Miss Cleary's case, her job has evolved into an influential one, partly because of her ability and partly because of Mr. Parsky's attitude.

Mr. Parsky, once a special assistant himself, argues that when used correctly, such jobs can be excellent training grounds. For more than a year, Mr. Parsky spent 16-hour days at the side of William Simon, managing Mr. Simon's schedule as federal energy chief, fielding queries from Congress and the press, and serving as Mr. Simon's alter ego in a variety of administrative roles.

As a result, when Mr. Simon became Treasury secretary last year, he made Mr. Parsky an assistant secretary, a $38,000-a-year policymaking post that no one as young as Mr. Parsky, then 31, had ever before occupied in the Treasury.

"Readiness for responsibility is not determined by age," Mr. Parsky contends. "Experience is important, and experience usually comes with age. But young people are more likely to show creativity and they often have a lot more energy than their elders."

Most Qualified

When the time came to pick his own assistant, Mr. Parsky decided that sex did not matter any more than age. "Robin was the most qualified person for the job," he said. "She was intelligent, very interested in what we were doing, and willing to work very hard."

For Miss Cleary, working hard has meant—when she is not traveling—being at her desk by 8:15 in the morning and leaving when the last task is done—usually 12 to 13 hours later, sometimes not until midnight. Saturdays she works 9 to 5, she also works most Sunday afternoons.

At first the job was little more than an internship. Miss Cleary went almost everywhere Mr. Parsky did, sitting in on his meetings, reading his correspondence, saying little and absorbing a lot.

But gradually she took on administrative duties: suggesting action on government memos and replying to queries from the public, helping Mr. Parsky decide what meetings to attend and substituting for him as deputy assistant secretary, a $36,000 post. Miss Cleary's own salary, after a recent raise, is $21,316.

A Program

Miss Cleary's introduction to the Middle East and its anti-feminist traditions came when Mr. Parsky was given command of the program aimed at increasing U.S. ties with Arab oil countries.

Under the program, Mr. Parsky has brought together specialists from the State, Treasury, Commerce and Transportation Departments to provide technical assistance to these countries. In some cases, as with Saudi Arabia and Iran, special joint commissions have been set up where U.S. and foreign officials can exchange information. In others, Mr. Parsky and his aides have arranged for less formal contacts with U.S. technologists and businessmen.

The objectives: to accelerate industrialization in these countries; making them better customers for U.S. exports, and to expand the number and variety of personal contacts between their citizens and Americans, thereby helping calm the hypertense atmosphere that currently surrounds relations between the United States and the oil producers.

As Mr. Parsky began to immerse himself in the problems of this program, so did Miss Cleary.

When he was planning his first trip to the Middle East, she asked him why he was only going to countries with which joint commissions were being set up. Besides Saudi Arabia, she argued, other Arabian oil producers were important — particularly Kuwait, perhaps the most financially sophisticated of the Arab states.

Bradley Lewis—U.S. Treasury Department.

Gerald Parsky and Robin Cleary.

As a result, Kuwait was added to the first trip and plans were made to visit Abu Dhabi and Qatar later.

When it became clear that journeys to the Middle East were going to become a regular part of Mr. Parsky's routine, he decided that Miss Cleary had become too important a member of his staff to be left behind.

Miss Cleary admits she was apprehensive as she left on the first trip. But on arriving in Riyadh, she felt an immediate kinship.

"The first thing I thought of was Palm Springs (Calif.)," she recalls. "There weren't any golf courses, of course, but it was the same dry heat, the desert, the open air. People have land around them. They're not crowded in."

Establishing that kinship was not easy. It was not until her last day in Saudi Arabia, on that first trip, that she was invited to an official function. And the Saudis tended to ignore her when she was with the U.S. party at less formal meetings.

But she worked at becoming accepted. She took care to wear dresses that covered the knee and her clothes were all high-necked and long-sleeved.

When Arabian officials visited Washington, temporarily doffing their burnooses for Western business suits, Miss Cleary spent hours arranging government briefings and other meetings for them.

On her next trip to their countries, she found that many of these men—back behind their desks and re-attired in their traditional garb—were more cordial. Thus, when Mr. Parsky was tied up with development ministers, he was able to assign Miss Cleary to meet with bankers, "without giving offense."

Mr. Parsky, Miss Cleary and the others involved in their effort harbor few illusions about the extent of their success in improving the climate between the United States and the Middle East oil producers. But they believe it is important to dispel illusions that might increase those tensions and to smooth commercial and other ties between the two cultures.

"We were in Kuwait when the radio broadcast a report saying that the United States had threatened to bomb the Middle East if the price of oil did not come down," Miss Cleary said. "A Kuwaiti official, a friend of ours, said he might once have believed the report. But knowing us and some other American officials he had met, he said he would wait for a later report."

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FASHION

Labor Problems Plague Italy

ROME, July 22 (AP).—Labor difficulties were dogging Italian couture as fashion houses yesterday began showing their fall and winter made-to-order collections.

Mila Schon, one of the leading Italian designers, announced that a continued strike by her workroom staff in Milan had forced her to cancel a grand style showing scheduled in Rome Thursday.

Only 40 garments of the 170-piece Schon collection have been completed. A decision whether to show a small selection to the international fashion press and store buyers now assembled in Rome will be made soon, said Loris Abate, Mila Schon's manager.

"The union is demanding that we pay wages as if we were ready-to-wear manufacturers," Mr. Abate said. "This is economically impossible for the small setup of a high fashion house with its low productivity and high overhead."

Last week seamstresses in Rome, preparing the fall fashion collections, walked off the job, striking for higher wages and better working conditions. A new contract signed at the eleventh hour insured that the shows would begin as scheduled and warded off the designers' threat to close down their businesses altogether. Under the new contract a seamstress in a Rome high fashion house will take home about $290 a month, with a $16 monthly increase next January.

"We have always had pre-show crises," said designer Pino Lancetti. "Only this one was rather worse than usual."

The couture showings are being criticized in Italy as anachronistic during a time of rising unemployment and galloping inflation.

Salmon for Thames

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Five thousand baby salmon were flown from Scotland yesterday in an attempt to stock the Thames, a spokesman for the Thames Water Authority said. The action follows the discovery of a live salmon in the Thames last year.

هكذا عند الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1975

Reduces Estimate inian Oil Reserves

July 22 (AP-DJ).—
eum Co. has sharp-
d the estimate of
es for the Ninian
e North Sea.

y BP with the U.S.
d Exchange Com-
credence to other
s that the size of
ut 110 miles east of
Islands, has previ-
ighly overestimated.

statement concern-
of $150 million in
long-term deben-
ys its share of the
ves in the Ninian
ated to be about 140
s of oil.

tration statement
t of not disclosing
P has in the Ninian

field. However, BP has previously said it holds about a one-sixth interest in the field. Some analysts claim BP's share is closer to one-fifth of the total field.

This would indicate total Ninian reserves of about 700 million to 840 million barrels, compared with BP's estimate at the start of the year that the field had about 1.2 billion barrels in reserves.

The 1.2-billion-barrel figure had been reduced from earlier estimates of up to 1.8 billion barrels. Last week, Wood, Mackenzie & Co., a Scottish-based stockbroker, estimated that Ninian reserves were only about one billion barrels.

A BP spokesman, commenting on the company estimates, said they concern only BP's share of the field and do not indicate either an upgrading or a downgrading of the total proven reserves.

Other companies, or their subsidiaries, involved in the field include: Burmah Oil, with about 20 per cent; Imperial Chemical Industries, 17 per cent; Standard Oil of California, 16 per cent; Ranger Oil, 7 per cent; Murphy Oil and Ocean Drilling & Exploration, both 6.5 per cent, and others with interest of about 5 per cent or less.

In related news, BP said today that Sohio BP Trans Finance has obtained commitments in principle from U.S. institutional lenders to purchase $1.75 billion of 10 5/8-per-cent notes due 1993 and 1998.

The proceeds will be used to finance a portion of BP's and Sohio's interests in the trans Alaska pipeline system. The commitments are subject to the completion of definitive purchase agreements with the lenders, which are expected within the next two months.

BP's public issue of $100 million of 25-year debentures and $50 million of five-year notes will be used to finance its business outside the sterling area.

h Steel ly Loss Million

July 22.—British
(BSC) is currently
ion a week and faces
erating loss of £260
g 1975-76, chairman
nniston said today.

press conference that
ned firm is running
per cent of capacity
ated to produce 17
n tons of steel this
hort of the break-
25 million tons.

d to forecast BSC's
n the current year,
llow a record pre-tax
9.3 million in the
ended March 29.

st loss in the cur-
ear is blamed on a
w level of domestic
ak export markets
nternational compe-
d with unparalleled
home.

al report said that
s, mainly unofficial,
n one million liquid
f steel in lost produc-
ed with the total
or the year of 20.8

d 1975 net profit in-
£72.6 million from
Turnover rose to
from £1.775 billion.
he record results,
nly £7.1 million in
o the government
alf the year-earlier
9 million.

e poor outlook for
SC said the dividend
due to the "rapid
the corporation's
the pressure on the
financial resources."

Fall at NatWest

July 22 (AP-DJ).—
il 43 per cent during
months of the year,
estminster Bank re-

in the latest period
2 million, down from
a year ago.

noted that it had
18 million this year
debts, a 20-per-cent
r the £15 million set
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said the growth rate
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y pressures have re-
significant" cost in-
with the limited
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e business, the bank

Profits Slump

nisation's net profit
per cent for the 28
May 10, the firm
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totaled £13.7 million
ith £15.2 million a
urnover rose 19.5 per
million.

ny said that "we are
the full effect of the
rices without a cor-
control of wages in
blic and private sec-
g profit margins ma-

Buys Authi rom BLMC

A, Spain, July 22
pain's biggest auto-
T, has purchased the
land Motor Corp.'s
in this northeastern
nish firm announced

ment set the gross
rice at 1.1 billion
3 million), including
tallations.

ich operates under
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0,000 autos yearly in
which has a work
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announced purchase
d Authi plant in
r 150 million pesetas.
nounced its intention
Authi plants last
tting financial losses
d $11 million in the
ear.

Multinationals' Dollar Sales Fed '73 Crisis, Study Says

WASHINGTON, July 22 (WP).—A Senate report says multinational corporations contributed to the monetary crisis before the second official dollar devaluation in 1973 and in doing so were a partial cause of the 20-per-cent inflation in 1973-74.

The report by the Senate multinational corporations subcommittee was based on questionnaires sent to "a small but significant sample" of 56 companies.

The report said that in anticipation of President Nixon's second dollar devaluation on Feb. 12, 1973, the corporations *made a major shift* in assets and accounts receivable from dollars to deutsche marks, Swiss francs, yen and Dutch guilders —all of which benefited from the dollar devaluation.

"Liquid assets denominated in strong currencies rose by 73 per cent in the Jan. 31, 1973, report from the year earlier," the Senate report issued yesterday said. "At the same time, their Eurodollar holdings fell by 16.5 per cent ... it seems unlikely that the anticipation of a devaluation of the dollar did not play a part in these transfers of funds, which in turn *intensified the growing currency crisis.*"

By moving from dollars to other currencies, multinational corporations contributed to the dollar's weakness at a critical period, the report concluded.

Flow of OPEC Cash to U.S. Slows as Income Declines

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP-DJ).—The flow of surplus oil revenues to the United States has slowed considerably this year, largely the result of smaller surpluses being gathered by the oil producers themselves, a senior Treasury Department official said today.

An estimated $2.25 billion has been invested here by the members of the Oganization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) during the first half—about 9 per cent of the estimated $34 billion surplus they accumulated during this period.

Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky, testifying before the Senate subcommittee on international finance, estimated that the total OPEC surplus this year would be about 25 per cent below the 1974 figure at around $45 billion.

He said he would be surprised if as much as $3 billion of this money is put into long-term instruments in the private corporate and real estate sectors this year.

Mr. Parsky said this year's figures compared with an OPEC investment in the United States of around 20 per cent of their surplus last year.

He said an estimated $10.25 billion of this year's first-half surplus had gone into the Eurodollar market, $750 million into direct British investment and $2.5 billion in direct investment to the developed countries.

Iran, which is reported to be in and out of a deal to finance Pan American World Airways, will not have a significant amount of surplus funds for long-term investments abroad and may wind up as a net borrower within a year, Mr. Parsky said.

Iran will not be interested in real estate or "highly speculative ventures," he said, and will probably concentrate investments in companies which can help it expand its domestic industrial base by providing access to foreign products, more technology, manpower skills and resources of a portfolio nature.

Outlining investment prospects of other OPEC nations, Mr. Parsky said only Kuwait, the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia will acquire substantially more money then they can use domestically.

He said Kuwait wants to participate in U.S. equity markets and has little interest in obtaining controlling interests in existing firms, while Abu Dhabi has said it would invest up to 15 per cent of available funds in real estate.

Saudi Arabia has adopted a strategy that emphasizes steady dividend payments, earnings increases and diversification, he said, and it is unlikely that the government would invest more than 5 per cent in any single company.

Mr. Parsky said the administration does not feel accumulations of wealth by oil producing *nations pose* a threat to U.S. economic interests and said existing laws are sufficient to forego any such possibility.

"Free market forces will direct worldwide capital flows in the most productive way" to benefit our economy, he said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Steps Up Computer Research

Fujitsu, Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric of Japan have decided to establish a joint research firm to develop super large scale integrated circuits (super LSI). Tokyo Shibaura Electric and Nippon Electric also will organize a new division in NEC-Toshiba Information Systems, which was set up last year, to undertake similar development work. These two industrial groups and Nippon Telephone & Telegraph, Japan's government-owned common carrier, are expected to soon form an association to coordinate super LSI development efforts. These efforts are expected to be funded in large part by the Japanese government as a "national project," beginning with the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1976. Oki Electric Industry, another computer maker that had been loosely affiliated with Mitsubishi Electric, was left out of the new arrangement, largely because of its close ties with Sperry Rand's Univac division. IBM Japan, a subsidiary of International Business Machines, also was left out of the development plan. Development of the super LSI is aimed largely at enabling Japan's indigenous computer makers to compete with IBM in future years. IBM Japan currently commands the largest share of Japan's computer market.

Northwest Energy Raises Bid for Apco

Northwest Energy Co. has raised its tender offer for Apco Oil Corp. to $25 a share for up to 1.5 million shares, or 51 per cent, the outstanding stock. It set an Aug. 1 expiration date for the offer. The *most recent previous offer* was $23.50 a share by Alaska Interstate for up to 1.2 million shares, or 41 per cent of Apco. Before that, Northwest had offered $20 a share. Northwest says it aims to acquire working control of Apco and then liquidate it and distribute the proceeds to Apco shareholders. Northwest says it would reserve the right to purchase for cash or securities "substantially all" of Apco's oil and gas properties, except those in Argentina, at fair market value.

Pirelli Plans to Diversify

Pirelli, the Italian rubber firm, plans to diversify its activities to overcome the crisis affecting its tires sector. Diversification plans call for total investments of 270 billion lire (about $412 million) in the next five years. The firm aims at reviving its existing branches in the mechanical field and at developing production of machinery for agriculture and construction. Pirelli has been especially hard hit in its tire division as Italy's production of motor vehicles dropped about 31 per cent in the first half of this year. For investments in the next five years, Pirelli, which is linked by an integration agreement to Dunlop of England, plans to resort to facility loans for 60 billion lire and to re-investment of depreciation funds for the balance.

Xerox Takes Big Loss, Quits Computers

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP-DJ).—Conceding that its $910-million acquisition of Scientific Data Systems in 1969 was "a mistake," Xerox Corp. announced yesterday that it is withdrawing from the basic computer business.

The big copier maker said it took an $84.4 million charge against second-quarter profit to cover the estimated net loss from discontinuing the manufacture and marketing of computers over the next 12 to 18 months. That provision cut second-quarter net income to $4.2 million, or five cents a share.

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	1,024.9	864.6
Profits (millions)	4.2	85.5
Per Share	0.05	1.10
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,972.5	1,651.4
Profits (millions)	86.7	165.8
Per Share	1.09	2.09

*1974 figures restated.

The special charge included the estimated operating loss that Xerox expects from computer operations in this year's second half. However, Peter McColough, chairman, said that eliminating the computer operating losses will not be enough to prevent net income in the third and fourth quarters from slipping from the like 1974 periods.

Xerox said it expects profit from continuing operations, principally copiers and duplicators, *in all of 1975 to show* "a modest decline" from 1974's record net income of $331.1 million, or $4.18 a share.

Mr. McColough noted that this was a more pessimistic appraisal of the company's outlook than the one he gave at the annual meeting May 15. Then, he looked for declines in profit in the third or fourth quarters, or both, and said that Xerox "probably will be able to show little, if any, profit growth over 1974."

Mr. McColough cited worldwide inflation and recession for his revised outlook. Other constraints on Xerox products included higher interest costs to finance investments in rental equipment, inventories plant and associated equipment. Domestic orders for copiers and duplicators are "very much softer" than expected, he said, while order rates abroad, although "soft," are comparatively good.

Despite the $910 million that Xerox issued in common stock—9,989,091 shares valued then at about $91 each—for Scientific Data Systems, the burden of the computer business was relatively light. Basic computer revenue was only about 2 per cent of Xerox's total revenue of $3.58 billion in 1974. And the continuing operating losses that began in 1970 did not prevent Xerox *from showing* an average annual increase in profit of 16 per cent in the past six years.

The closing or sale, if possible, of Xerox's computer operations will not have anywhere near as great an impact on the computer industry as did the withdrawal of General Electric Co. in 1970 and of RCA Corp. in 1971. RCA, for example, set up a $250 million net reserve to cover its costs.

Rank Xerox Drops Computers

LONDON, July 22 (Reuters).—Rank Xerox said today its computer organization, Rank Xerox Data Systems, will withdraw from the computer mainframe business but will continue to meet existing commitments in this field.

Rank Xerox is jointly owned by Xerox and Rank Organisation Ltd.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

AMF

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	270.3	284.5
Profits (millions)	10.4	7.4
Per Share	0.55	0.40
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	507.9	530.0
Profits (millions)	18.7	12.6
Per Share	0.99	0.67

Burlington Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	492.8	617.0
Profits (millions)	11.1	27.5
Per Share	0.40	1.01
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,451.2	1,749.4
Profits (millions)	23.9	79.6
Per Share	0.86	2.92

Consolidated Edison

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	638.8	586.3
Profits (millions)	42.6	37.8
Per Share	0.69	0.61
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,318.3	1,139.6
Profits (millions)	106.7	72.5
Per Share	1.73	1.18

Consolidated Freightways

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	135.1	204.5
Profits (millions)	2.5	8.3
Per Share	0.21	0.70
Per Share Diluted	0.20	0.66
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	294.1	399.7
Profits (millions)	4.3	14.9
Per Share	0.36	1.25
Per Share Diluted	0.35	1.18

Dart Industries

First Half		
Revenue (millions)	603.5	587.6
Profits (millions)	37.7	36.4
Per Share	1.60	1.55
Per Share Diluted	1.53	1.48

Detroit Edison

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	253.0	208.9
Profits (millions)	20.5	18.2
Per Share	0.30	0.27
First Half*		
Revenue (millions)	516.7	411.0
Profits (millions)	42.3	36.9
Per Share	0.78	0.71

* Indicated.

Exxon

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	11,719.0	11,389.0
Profits (millions)	535.0	814.0*
Per Share	2.39	3.64
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	23,641.0	21,334.0
Profits (millions)	1,125.0	1,480.0*
Per Share	5.03	6.61

* 1974 net restated.

Georgia-Pacific

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	601.8	670.8
Profits (millions)	40.2	55.6
Per Share	0.69	0.97
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,079.0	1,251.0
Profits (millions)	70.7	95.0
Per Share	1.22	1.65

*1974 figures restated.

W.R. Grace

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	922.3	890.2
Profits (millions)	79.3*	43.0
Per Share	2.52	1.38
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,777.5	1,639.5
Profits (millions)	110.2*	64.8**
Per Share	3.51	2.08

* Includes extraordinary gain of $33.1 million, or $1.06 par share.
**1974 net restated.

Hercules

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	348.5	400.6
Profits (millions)	1.4	29.9
Per Share	0.04	0.71
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	669.2	732.5
Profits (millions)	5.8	51.5
Per Share	0.14	1.23

*1974 figures restated.

Johns-Manville

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	267.4	284.9
Profits (millions)	9.8	17.3
Per Share	0.52	0.94
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	493.0	513.9
Profits (millions)	14.7	24.6
Per Share	0.78	1.34

Kraftco

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,201.3	1,072.6
Profits (millions)	29.0	9.4
Per Share	1.04	0.34
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,425.2	2,145.5
Profits (millions)	53.3	40.9
Per Share	1.91	1.47

Natl. Distillers & Chemical

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	310.6	387.7
Profits (millions)	14.1	22.6
Per Share	0.56	0.91
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	587.7	729.4
Profits (millions)	27.9	44.4
Per Share	1.12	1.79

Northwest Bancorp

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)	a14.3	12.2
Per Share	a1.21	1.04
Profits (millions)	b14.2	11.9
Per Share	b1.20	1.00
First Half		
Profits (millions)	a29.0	24.8
Per Share	a2.46	2.10
Profits (millions)	b28.9	24.3
Per Share	b2.45	2.06

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

New York Times

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	105.1	99.5
Profits (millions)	4.6	6.8
Per Share	0.42	0.60
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	202.6	191.9
Profits (millions)	8.4	11.6
Per Share	0.76	1.03

Northwest Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	285.5	266.1
Profits (millions)	25.3	21.4
Per Share	3.04	2.42
Per Share Diluted	1.49	1.18
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	556.1	507.6
Profits (millions)	44.9	36.0
Per Share	5.40	3.86
Per Share Diluted	2.66	1.97

Pfizer

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	393.2	372.8
Profits (millions)	33.0	29.2
Per Share	0.47	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	773.5	726.4
Profits (millions)	66.5	64.4
Per Share	0.95	0.92

Public Service Electric

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	348.6	344.5
Profits (millions)	32.8	37.8
Per Share	0.45	0.57
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	782.4	691.9
Profits (millions)	73.0	83.8
Per Share	1.05	1.32

(Continued on Page 9. Col. 7)

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U.S. Inflation Rate Doubles to .8%

WASHINGTON, July 22 (IHT).—Inflation speeded up last month, but so did the level of economic activity, the government reported today.

The price report was clearly a setback for the administration, which has put the greater part of its efforts into slowing inflation.

The increase was 0.8 per cent, double the May increase and the largest gain so far this year.

'Inflation Not Defeated'

President Ford, his press secretary said, sees the increase as a "signal that inflation has not been defeated" and a warning that continued fiscal restraint is needed.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, noting that the consumer price index figures "are likely to bounce around a good deal in the coming months," said the uptrend shows inflationary pressures remain serious.

The Labor Department said the overall consumer price index stood at 160.6 in June, compared with the 1967 average of 100, meaning that the average cost of the same quantity of goods increased from $100 in 1967 to $160.60 last month.

Year's Increase Is 9.3%

Food prices increased 1.5 per cent, the biggest jump since last September, and gasoline prices rose 3 per cent.

For the 12-month period ending in June, consumer prices increased 9.3 per cent.

On a more optimistic note, the Commerce Department reported that fresh orders for durable goods increased in June for the third month in a row.

Orders last month increased $357 million, or 0.9 per cent, to a seasonally-adjusted $39.54 billion.

The increase was below the 1.1 per cent rise in May and the 9.2 per cent April surge.

Durable Goods Orders Up

Last month's increase was due chiefly to a $123 million rise in *orders for transportation equipment*, a $133 million increase in machinery bookings and a $119 million advance in primary metals orders.

Despite the increase in new orders last month they continued to lag behind shipments so that unfilled orders continued to decline. *The backlog decreased for* the ninth month in a row, falling *$250 million, or 0.2 per cent*, to an adjusted $117.23 billion.

Durable Goods Orders Increase

In another report, the Labor Department said real spendable earnings of workers declined 0.4 per cent in June, on a seasonally-adjusted basis. The decline followed a 4.7-per-cent increase in May that had resulted almost *entirely from reductions* in federal taxes.

The decline reflected the speed-up in consumer price increases in June, which more than offset a rise in average weekly earnings.

Real spendable earnings in June were 0.4 per cent lower than a year earlier, the department said.

Meanwhile, higher wholesale prices in months ahead for aluminum seemed certain. Executives of major aluminum companies indicated at a public hearing before the Council on Wage and Price Stability that they will follow through on announced price increases next month.

"We intend to go ahead with the increases," said the chairman of the Aluminum Co. of America, who said his company's increases, averaging 2.3 per cent, were justified.

Stock Sale Investigated

NEW YORK, July 22 (Reuters). — Studebaker-Worthington reported today that the Department of Justice has begun an investigation into its proposed sale of shares of Onan Corp. to Britain's Hawker Siddeley Group.

NYSE Halts Broad Retreat, But Dow Index Is Off 7.98

NEW YORK, July 22 (IHT).—Concern over inflation and the interest rate outlook touched off a broad decline on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Brokers reported a strong negative response to the government's report that consumer prices climbed at a 9.6-per-cent *annual rate last month*. Also, operations by the Federal Reserve in the money markets today again were interpreted as a signal that it is aiming at higher levels for key open-market rates.

Nevertheless, the Dow Jones industrial average bounced back from a loss of as much as 11 points early in the session and finished down 7.98 at 846.76.

Analysts said that the mid-session recovery attempt was abetted by the report of a third successive monthly increase in durable goods orders last month.

Xerox slumped 1 1/8 to 63 7/8 after reporting it was withdrawing from the mainframe computer business.

Burlington Northern, the widest mover on *the most active list*, dropped 4 1/4 to 31 1/2. It is omitting the regular quarterly dividend.

Exxon fell 1 3/8 to 87 1/2 after reporting a more than 34-per-cent decline in second-quarter profits.

Oak Industries sank 1 1/4 to 9 5/8 after it reported second-quarter net of nine cents a share against 92 cents a year earlier.

American Air Filter fell 1 3/4 to 19 1/8. It plans to sell 400,000 common shares.

Dart Industries tacked on 1 3/8 at 26 3/4, after reporting higher second-quarter net and Standard Brand Paints gained 1 3/8 to 41 1/4 following a report of higher third-quarter net. Pfizer was ahead 1 at 28 5/8.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 1.39 to 93.95.

The most active issue was International Banknotes, up 1/4 to 1 3/4. Syntex lost 3/8 to 36 3/4 and Kaiser Industries was off 1/4 to 10 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.31 to 90.81.

In the money market, a round of reverse repurchase agreements by the Federal Reserve Bank resulted in considerable weakening of Treasury *bill* prices, and at the close dealers reported bill yields rose at least 10 basis points. Federal funds closed at 6 1/2 per cent, up from 6 1/16 at the opening.

The latest Fed activity is leading many market observers to rethink their analysis of its recent policy. Whereas there had been a general consensus in recent weeks that its tightening was a short-term technical move *to counter a sharp money supply* surge in late May and early June, many analysts are now suggesting that perhaps the Fed is actually signaling a fundamental shift in policy.

In Chicago, farm futures prices slipped. Wheat and soybeans closed mostly higher while corn *and oats were lower*.

Most of the strength was attributed to the need of the Soviet Union for large amounts of foreign grains.

GM May Switch Orders to Japan

DETROIT, July 22 (AP-DJ).—General Motors, whose Buick division has been importing the Opel from West Germany since 1964, will have the 1976 version of the car built in Japan, according to *industry sources*.

Buick division officials would not comment on the report. However, Isuzu Motors *announced in Tokyo that* Buick will market in the United States a subcompact produced by the Japanese *firm for 1976*.

Industry sources say GM is making the production change to bolster the struggling Japanese firm and hopefully keep Opel costs down. Isuzu reportedly is having problems competing in Japan while Adam Opel is one of Europe's more successful automakers.

Ford Replaces Bennett

WASHINGTON, July 22 (Reuters).—President Ford nominated Edwin Yeo, vice-chairman of the Pittsburgh Corp. and Pittsburgh National Bank to be under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs. He would succeed Jack Bennett, who resigned from the post on June 30.

French Failures Up

PARIS, July 22 (AP-DJ).—French corporate failures increased 21.8 per cent during the first half of this year to 7,804 from 6,408 in the like 1974 period, official figures show.

These securities have been placed privately.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 70,000,000

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

8¼% bearer notes 1975 due 1982

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

July, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
82⅞	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	125	79	77¼	78⅞—	1⅝
41⅜	29¾	AbbtLab wi		5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	¾
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	9	30	44½	43⅞	44¼—	½
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	22	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	12	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
10⅝	7¾	AdmEx .77e		28	10⅜	10½	10⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅞	Adms Millis		5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addresseg	79	91	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
10	7⅛	AdvInv .28e		30	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	349	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞—	¾
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	49	10⅞	10½	10⅝—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	11	50	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝+	¼
79⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	18	231	71½	70	70½—	1¼
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	52	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
23⅞	10½	AircoInc .90	6	149	21	20⅝	21	
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	7	65	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	43	16½	16	16 —	¼
14⅝	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	7	17	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
84½	66½	AlaP pf8.28		z170	79½	78½	78½—	¼
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	35	41	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅜
19⅝	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	6	26	17¼	17	17 —	½
6⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	20	3	7⅜	7½	7½—	¼
20⅜	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	22	20⅛	19¾	20 —	⅜
25⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	7	379	25¼	23⅝	24 —	1¼
13¼	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	65	13	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	25	50	26⅛	26	26	
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	12	32	6¼	6	6⅛	
6⅞	3	AllenMt .48e	22	68	5½	4⅞	5 —	½
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	8	42	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+	⅝
26⅞	20⅜	AllgLud 1.60	3	47	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		6	35⅝	35¼	35¼—	⅝
18¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	30	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
11⅞	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	13	32	11¼	10⅞	11¼—	⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	388	37⅝	36¾	37½—	½
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	44	13⅞	13⅛	13¼—	⅜
15⅝	10½	AlldProd 1	5	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	158	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝—	½
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		38	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	87	12¼	11¾	11⅞—	¼
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	8	7½	7½	7½	
12½	7⅝	Alpha PI .72	5	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	12	403	46	45½	45⅞—	⅛
46⅜	26¾	AmalgSug 3	3	10	38½	38⅛	38¼+	¼
56¾	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	282	50⅞	50	50⅞—	⅛
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	122¼	122¼	122¼—	6¾
15	6	AMBAC .40	6	40	13¼	13¼	13⅛—	⅝
5⅞	3	Amcord .26	7	51	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
18¼	12¼	Amerce 1.20	5	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
23⅜	15⅛	A Hess .30b	5	467	22	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		30	54¾	54⅛	54¼—	½
22	7⅜	AAirFlt .44	12	596	20⅞	19	19⅞—	1¼
10⅞	5⅞	Am Airlin		524	8⅞	8½	8½—	½
14¾	3¾	A Baker .40		31	13¾	13½	13½—	½
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	97	41½	40½	40½—	1⅛
27⅜	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	84	23	22⅝	22⅞	
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	9	44	12½	11¾	11¾—	¾
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	102	30⅝	30⅛	30¼—	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		8	2¼	2	2¼+	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		117	3¾	3½	3½—	⅜
7	5¼	Armada Cp	6	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	86	28⅛	27½	28 +	¼
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		23	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅜
28	20¼	ArmstCk .58	22	94	24	23½	23¾—	½
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	12	11	13½	13¼	13½	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	1	12⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
8½	5¾	Arvin .22t	27	93	7¼	7	7 —	½
47¼	35⅝	ASA Ltd .80		368	43⅞	42¾	43½+	1
19¼	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	5	138	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	144	24⅝	23⅞	24¼—	⅛
31¾	16½	AsdDrG 1.40	12	49	30¾	30¼	30½—	½
10½	5¾	Athlone .40	3	103	8⅞	8¼	8½—	⅜
5⅝	3½	Atico 1.50e		3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	12	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+	⅛
70	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		1	65	[illegible]	65	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	470	103¾	102¾	102¾—	1⅝
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z130	48½	48	48½+	½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		49	69	68½	68⅞—	⅜
5⅞	1⅝	Atlas Corp		377	3⅞	3½	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	6	103	9	8¾	8¾+	⅛
65	27¼	AutDat .20e	34	123	62¼	61½	61⅞—	⅞
6	1½	Autom Ind	7	97	5¼	5⅛	5½—	¼
7⅝	2⅜	Avco Corp		87	6⅞	6½	6⅝—	⅛
1⅞	⅜	Avco Cp wt		9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		9	21½	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
38¼	21¼	AveryPd .38	23	42	27	25⅞	26⅛—	⅜
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AvnetInc .40	4	146	8⅝	8¼	8⅜—	¼
51¾	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	24	762	47⅞	45½	46½+	1⅝
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	77	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	181	24¾	23½	24 —	½
7⅞	3	Bache .20e	13	101	7	6⅝	6⅞	
11⅝	4½	BakerIn .20	11	89	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
56	32	BakerOil .42	22	104	52¼	51⅝	52¼—	½
11⅛	6¼	BaldDH .60	7	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
20	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	9	7	19	18¼	19	
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	134	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
54	45¼	Balt pfB4.50		z110	51½	50	50 —	1½
16⅞	11½	BanCal 1.24	8	11	17⅝	17	17⅜+	½
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	26	41	37¼	36½	36¾—	¾
6	2⅜	Bangr Punt		21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
17	9	BangP pf 2		4	12½	12½	12½	
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	73	33	32¾	32¾—	¼
13⅝	9½	Bk of Va .86	5	26	13	12½	12⅝—	⅜
42	31½	BankTr 3	5	76	39⅛	38¼	38⅝—	⅜
30⅝	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		64	29	28½	28⅞+	⅜
18⅞	11½	BbardCR .20	16	45	16⅝	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
11⅝	6⅜	BasicInc .60	3	13	11	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	64	25¾	25¼	25¼—	⅛
39½	21⅝	BauschL .60	17	240	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅜
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	33	502	43¼	41⅝	42⅝—	⅝
18	14½	BaySIG 1.20	5	19	17⅝	16⅞	17¼+	⅛
24⅞	14½	Bearing .32	10	17	21¾	21½	21⅝	
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	13	196	21½	21¼	21⅜	
116½	75	BeatFd pf 4		1	105	105	105	

(Continued on next page.)

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER CORPORATION · New York

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Chairman of the Board
Kraftco Corporation

WILLIAM S. BEINECKE
Chairman of the Board
The Sperry and Hutchinson Company

JAMES D. FINLEY
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

FRED G. FUSEE
Chairman of the Board
Avon Products, Inc.

GABRIEL HAUGE
Chairman of the Board

HENRY H. HENLEY, JR.
President
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

BARRON HILTON
President
Hilton Hotels Corporation

JEROME H. HOLLAND
Director of various corporations

WILLIAM F. LAPORTE
Chairman of the Board
American Home Products Corporation

WILLIAM L. LINDHOLM
Vice Chairman of the Board
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

J. PAUL LYET
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Sperry Rand Corporation

THOMAS M. MACIOCE
President and Chief Executive Officer
Allied Stores Corporation

JOHN F. McGILLICUDDY
President

GEORGE B. MUNROE
Chairman of the Board
Phelps Dodge Corporation

RICHARD S. REYNOLDS, JR.
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Reynolds Metals Company

ROBERT W. SARNOFF
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, RCA Corporation

WALTER F. THOMAS
Boca Raton, Florida

LYNN A. TOWNSEND
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Chrysler Corporation

NATHAN H. WENTWORTH
Chairman of the Board
The Continental Corporation

MARINA v. N. WHITMAN
Distinguished Public Service Professor of Economics, University of Pittsburgh

F. PERRY WILSON
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Union Carbide Corporation

CHARLES E. WOODRUFF
Vice Chairman of the Board

GEORGE G. ZIPF
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Babcock & Wilcox Company

Consolidated Statement of Condition, June 30, 1975

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks	$ 5,893,677,000
Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks	3,136,626,000
U. S. Government and Federal Agency Obligations	483,663,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	857,066,000
Other Securities	169,636,000
Total Securities	1,510,365,000
Loans	15,399,867,000
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	252,650,000
Premises and Equipment	147,470,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	986,076,000
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	757,428,000
Total	$28,084,159,000
LIABILITIES	
Demand Deposits	$ 9,598,693,000
Savings Deposits	1,139,287,000
Other Time Deposits	5,367,791,000
Deposits in Overseas Offices	7,382,329,000
Total Deposits	23,488,100,000
Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	941,018,000
Commercial Paper	286,538,000
Other Borrowed Funds	228,145,000
Acceptances	1,010,746,000
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	314,210,000
Dividend Payable	12,767,000
Other Liabilities	87,995,000
Unearned Income	57,755,000
LONG-TERM DEBT	499,996,000
RESERVE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES	231,992,000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Preferred Stock (without par value) Authorized—10,000,000 shares Outstanding—22,340 shares	1,117,000
Common Stock (par value $7.50) Authorized—40,000,000 shares Outstanding—29,691,168 shares	222,684,000
Surplus	341,063,000
Undivided Profits	360,013,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	924,897,000
Total	$28,084,159,000

International Division: 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
London Branches:
City Office, 7 Princes St., EC2P 2LR
Grosvenor Square, 88 Brook St., W1A 4NF
Bucharest Branch: Bulevardul Republicii, 18
Cairo Branch: 8 Salah El Din St., Zamalek
Frankfurt Branch: Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53
Nassau Branch: Columbus House, Shirley Street
Singapore Branch: UIC Building, 5 Shenton Way
Tokyo Branch: Asahi-Tokai Building Otemachi, Chiyoda-Ku
Zurich Branch: Stockerstrasse 33
Representative Offices:
Bangkok, Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Lima, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Nairobi, Oslo, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Salvador, São Paulo, Sydney, Teheran
Incorporated with Limited Liability in U.S.A.

We are pleased to announce the election of

Dr. Ekkehart Grund **Dusseldorf**
Mr. Stephen M. Keats **Chicago**
M. Robert Lepage **Brussels**
Dr. Juergen B. Muelder **Frankfurt**
M. Olivier Romieu **Paris**
Mr. Christopher Wysock-Wright **London**

as Partners and Senior Vice-Presidents.

Spencer Stuart & Associates Management Consultants

Brussels • Chicago • Darien • Dusseldorf • Frankfurt • London • Madrid • Melbourne • New York • Paris • Singapore • Sydney • Zurich

Tokyo Exchange

July 22, 1975

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	253
Canon	195
Dai Nip. Prnt.	440
Fuji Bank	345
Fuji Phto	333
Hitachi	153
Honda Motor	549
C. Itoh	384
Japan Air L.	1,650
Kansai El. P.	184
Kao Soap	375
Kirin Brewery	298
Komatsu	417
Kubota	320
Matsu Ind.	525
Matsu E. W.	
Mitsubi Hvy.	
Mitsubi Corp.	
Mitsui Co.	
Mitsukoshi	
Nippon Elec.	
Sharp	
Shiseido	
Sony Corp.	
Sumitomo Bk.	
Taisho Marine	
Takeda Chem.	
TeiJin	
Tokio Marine	
Toray	
Toyota Motor	

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold

July 22, 1975

	Open
London	164.90
Zurich	164.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	165.94

U.S. dollars per ounce

Interinvest Gold indexed Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value 1,083.35
Value expressed in U.S. dollars

Dutchcredit Inc. — International

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

(Continued on next page.)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 7½-82	101½	102½
Asahi 10¼-80	102½	103½
ASEA 9½-86	92½	93½
Ashland 8-87	93	94
Aust.I.D. 10½-87	103¼	104¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89¼	90¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
Bergen 8-87	95	96
B.N.P 9½-81	102½	103½
Borregaard 8¾-86	94½	95½
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	91½	92½
CNE 9¼-85	101¾	102¾
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	86½	87½
Conoco 8-86	96½	97½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93½	94½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	84½	85½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94¾	95¾
Corning 9½-85	101½	102½
Cut Ham 8-87	91¾	92¾
Dana 8-87	91¾	92¾
Denmark 9-82	101¾	102¾
Denmark 7½-90	83½	84½
Dow Cor 8½-86	100½	101½
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
EIB 9½-85	101¾	102¾
Ericsson 9½-85	100	102
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gen Cable 8½-87	89½	90½
Gen Mills 8-86	98½	99½
Gen Mot 8¼-78	101	102
Gen Mot 8¼-86	102	103
G.H.H. 7½-88	86½	87½
GTE 8½-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8¼-82	94½	95½
Kimberley 8¼-86	100¾	101¾
Marubeni 9½-82	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-83	85½	86½
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Monsanto 8¾-85	103½	104½
Motorola 8-87	96	97
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
NorthAMR 7¼-79	98	99
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 9¼-85	98¾	99¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	102	103
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101½	102½
Pac.Light 8-82	91½	92½
Papua 9½-82	101	102
Pemex 10¼-82	96½	97½
Pennwalt 8-87	91¼	92¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99¾	100¾
QuebecHyd 6¾-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	92¾	93¾
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	88¼	89¼
Scanraff 8½-88	97	98
Scott 8½-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	97½	98½
Shell 7½-87	93½	94½
Singer 11-77	101¾	102¾
Skandin. 10½-81	103¾	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-87	99¾	100¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80	100¾	101¾
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99¾	100¾
Sybron 8-87	91½	92½
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
Textron 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	102¼	103¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	93½	94½
Union Oil 7-79	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Volvo 9½-85	99¾	100¾
Volvo 8-87	87¾	88¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amerco 4½-87	87	89
Am Tob 5½-88	112½	114½
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¾-91	104	106
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6¼-91	99½	101½
Borden 5-92	92	94
BroadHale 4½-87	74	76
Carnation 4-83	89	91
Chevron 5-88	100	102
Chrysler 4¾-88	54	56
Chrysler 5-88	55	57
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6½-88	82	84
Dart Ind 4½-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4½-87	84	86
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	80	82
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84	86
Gen Food 4½-92	83½	85½
Gillette 4¼-82	80	82
Gillette 4¼-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	84½	86½
Gulf West. 5-88	80½	82½
Halliburt 4¼-87	128	130
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ITT 4½-87	69½	71½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	73½	75½
McDerm 4¾-87	149	151
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	123
Nabisco 5¼-86	93	95
Owens Ill 4½-87	88½	90½
Penney JC 4¼-87	84½	86½
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	88	90
R C.A. 5-86	77	79
Revlon 4¼-83	107½	109½
Revlon 4¾-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	86	88
Texaco 4½-88	80	82
UnCarb 4¾-82	106½	108½
WarnLam 4½-87	95½	97½
WarnLam 4½-88	80½	82½
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	96.81	89.02	99.32
Previous	Closed		

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7.)

Santa Fe Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	342.2	358.3
Profits (millions)..	22.9	30.2
Per Share	0.89	1.18
Per Share Diluted.	0.81	1.06
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	668.8	695.4
Profits (millions)..	31.1	56.8
Per Share	1.20	2.21
Per Share Diluted.	1.12	1.99

Schlitz Brewing

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	250.3	215.2
Profits (millions)..	9.1	19.2
Per Share	0.32	0.66
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	451.9	401.6
Profits (millions)..	14.4	31.1
Per Share	0.50	1.07

Seaboard Coast Line

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	330.7	361.6
Profits (millions)..	6.3	29.4
Per Share	0.44	2.02
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	666.4	698.4
Profits (millions)..	12.7	49.0
Per Share	0.88	3.37

Southern Company

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	950.3	647.4
Profits (millions)..	113.6	68.6
Per Share	1.13	0.84

St. Regis Paper

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	345.7	377.0
Profits (millions)..	16.4	29.9
Per Share	0.73	1.36
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	702.0	701.6
Profits (millions)..	37.5	44.5
Per Share	1.66	3.02

Signal Companies

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	577.0	431.0
Profits (millions)..	17.0	20.7
Per Share	0.84	0.89
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	980.0	836.0
Profits (millions)..	24.1	33.9*
Per Share	1.14	1.44*

* Excludes extraordinary gain of $110 million, or $4.69 a share.

Trans World Airlines

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	453.9	473.0
Profits (millions)..	—13.5*	21.5
Per Share	—	1.68

* Loss.

First Half		
Revenue (millions).	820.2	803.5
Losses (millions)..	—86.8	—25.8

Textron

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	626.8	549.8
Profits (millions)..	22.3	27.8
Per Share	0.60	0.74
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,169.9	1,026.9
Profits (millions)..	39.3	51.4
Per Share	1.06	1.37

New Issue
July 23, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

CITY OF VIENNA

DM 100,000,000

8¼% Bearer Bonds of 1975

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
HESSISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

ZENTRALSPARKASSE DER GEMEINDE WIEN
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN, Aktiengesellschaft
ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK Aktiengesellschaft

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
S.G.WARBURG & CO. LTD.

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A.E. AMES & CO. Limited
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
BANCO DI ROMA
BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL
BANK FUR ARBEIT UND WIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK FUR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A.
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (Underwriters) S.A.
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft

CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft
ERSTE ÖSTERREICHISCHE SPAR-CASSE
FELLESBANKEN A/S
FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK Aktiengesellschaft
HAMBROS BANK Limited
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
INVESTITIONS- UND HANDELS-BANK Aktiengesellschaft
KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJOBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
BANKHAUS HERMANN LAMPE Kommanditgesellschaft
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited
MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED
MERCK, FINCK & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
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SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.
ORION BANK Limited
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
POHJOISMAIDEN YHDYSPANKKI OY NORDISKA FÖRENINGSBANKEN AB
POST- OCH KREDITBANKEN, PKBANKEN
PRIVATBANKEN A/S
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SCHOELLER & CO.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
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SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
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TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.
WESTFALENBANK Aktiengesellschaft
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 22, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
19270 Falcon	$36½	36	36	— ½
3300 Fed Ind A	$5	495	495	+ 5
230 Francana	$10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
2000 G Distrb A	$7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
2550 Gnt Mascl	66	65	66	— 2
4750 Gibraltar	$5½	5	5¼	
100 Goodyear	$14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
300 Granduc	125	125	125	
326 Gt Oil Sds	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
800 GL Paper	$23¼	23	23	
100 Gt W Life	$56½	56½	56½	— 3
120 Greyhnd	$18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
1160 Guar Trst	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
800 Hambro C	210	210	210	— 5
10100 Hawker S	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
244 Hayes D A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
2800 Houston O	155	155	155	— 3
1025 H Bay Co	$19	17¾	17⅞	— ½
800 Huron Erl	$25⅞	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
3275 IAC	$19⅝	19	19½	— ⅛
512 Indusmin	$7	7	7	+ ¼
536 Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
105 Int Mogul	385	370	380	+10
15272 Inter Pipe	$13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
1800 Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	— ⅛
850 Jannock	$6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
9305 Kaiser Re	$12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
1850 Kaps Tran	310	300	300	— 5
1862 Kerr A A	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	
1425 Koffler A	375	370	370	—10
1770 Labatt A	$19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
300 LOnt Cem	350	350	350	+ 5
1500 LL Lac	154	151	154	+ 3
1130 Lob Co B	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9500 Loeb M	325	320	320	—10
120 Mclan H A	$9	9	9	
19755 MF Ltd	$22	21⅝	21⅞	— ½
1700 Madsen	58	57	57	
1249 M Lf Mills	$24⅝	24½	24½	
700 Mattgmi	$17½	17½	17½	
100 McGraw H	440	440	440	
8985 Moore	$52⅞	51⅞	52¼	— ¼
94 Murphy	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6023 Noranda A	$39½	39	39⅛	— ⅛
7073 Nor Elect	$31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
3600 Nowsco W	$26	25	25¼	— ¾
142 OSF Ind	325	325	325	
700 Orchan	290	270	270	—10
1300 Oshawa A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2000 Pamour	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
9314 PanCan P	$15¾	15½	15½	
2600 Patino N V	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
300 Pembin A	340	340	340	— 5
660 Petrofina	$21¼	21	21	— ¼
775 Pine Point	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
700 Pitts C	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1610 Placer	$21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ½
1520 Que Sturg	315	310	310	+ 5
100 Rayrock	90	90	90	+ 3
100 Reed Osir A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
340 Reichhold	$22	22	22	+ ¼
3845 Revnu Prp	90	90	90	— 1
500 Scotts	$7½	7½	7½	
10960 Shell Can	$17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ¼
9017 Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1000 Siebens	$12¾	12½	12⅝	— ¼
3262 Simpsons	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1140 Simpson S	$11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
2100 Stelter Stl	$10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
1553 Star W Can	$9¾	8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
730 Southm A	$26½	26⅛	26½	
550 St Brodcst	$9	9	9	
13476 Stelco A	$29⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
8750 Steep R	140	135	135	— 1
29000 Sundale O	$6⅛	5⅞	6	— ¼
5826 Teck Cor A	295	290	290	+ 8
1079 Teck Cor B	253	225	230	+10
943 Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
1700 Texaco	$29¾	29½	29½	— ½
15630 Thom N A	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
3976 Tor Dm Bk	$45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
2135 Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	
1090 Trans Mt	$13⅞	10¾	10¾	— ½
9270 Tr an PL	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
10 Un Carbid	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
1960 Un Gas	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
625 Union Oil	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
726 U Keno	$11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5050 U Siscoe	$6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5509 Upp Con	155	142	145	—10
700 Van Der	415	410	410	
3950 Voyager P	$9	8¾	9	
1650 Weldwod	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
375 Wsthurne	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
650 West Mine	233	230	230	— 3
1900 Westnhse	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
350 Werton	$20	20	20	+ ¼
400 White Pas	$7	7	7	
3909 Willroy	142	138	138	— 7
2110 Woodwd A	$20¾	20½	20¾	
7400 Yk Bear	247	237	249	— 6
1030 Yukon C	105	105	105	+ 4

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
250 Asbestos	$20	20	20	— ¾
9975 Bank Mont	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3939 Basic Res	$8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
600 Bombard	350	340	350	+15
970 Can Cement	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
600 Cdn Indust	$21¾	21½	21½	— ½
Con Bath	$28	27½	27½	— ½
200 Dom Glass	$11	11	11	—2¾
500 Fncl Col	180	180	180	— 5
3100 Imasco	$31¾	31½	31¾	— ⅛
400 Ivaco	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
935 Laur Fin	$7	7	7	
509 Molson A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
300 Mont Trust	$13	13	13	— ½
2245 Royal Bank	$35½	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
1040 Roy Trust A	$24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
1450 Zellers	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅝-6⅛	3-3½	3-3½	9¾-[illegible]
1 M.	6⅝-6¾	4⅝-4⅞	4-4½	9¾-10¼
3 M.	7½-7⅝	4½-4¾	4½-4¾	10½-10⅞
6 M.	8⅜-8½	5¼-5½	5½-5¾	11⅝-12
1 Y.	8½-8⅝	5⅝-6⅛	5⅝-6⅛	12¼-12½

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PROTECTION AND GOOD PROFITS
HOW ABOUT
SWISS FRANCS OR DM LIFE INSURANCE?
IT REALLY PAYS!

For more information write:

P.O. Box 655, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland.

Name: ....
Address: ....City: ....

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
61	24¾	TimeInc 2	12	213	58	56⅛	57¾	—⅝
19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	57	19¾	19	19¼	+½
40	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	39	38¼	36¾	36⅞	—1¾
13⅝	9½	Tish Rlty		11	12	11¾	11¾	—½
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		14	8½	8	8	—⅜
22¾	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	24	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	13	29	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—¾
8½	4⅞	ToolRol .40b	8	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	13	52	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
12½	5¾	Trans W Air		273	8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
16¼	11⅞	TWA pf 2		13	13⅛	12¾	13	—½
13⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	9	49	12¼	12	12	—⅜
10¼	6	Transam .50	12	443	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	—¾
76	54	Trans pf4.50		1	74	74	74	—1
21½	17½	TranInc 1.84		34	20½	20¼	20⅜	—⅛
9⅝	7¼	Transco .80	13	110	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+⅜
8¼	5⅞	Transcn .45	9	151	8¼	7⅞	8	—⅛
7⅜	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
19¾	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	30	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	—¾
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	11	439	25⅝	24⅞	25½	—⅜
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		8	35½	35⅜	35½	
11⅝	4½	TRE Corp		135	8¼	8	8⅛	—½
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		101	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
4⅞	2⅞	TriSou Mtge		26	3	3	3	—⅛
16	11⅜	Trialnd .90a	3	1	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
13	5⅞	TrianPlc .40	88	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
31	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	77	28½	27⅞	28¼	+⅝
26	13¾	Tropican .20	22	103	25⅜	25	25⅜	+⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	71	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—½
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		3	60	59½	59½	—½
66	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		2	63½	63½	63½	
12⅛	7⅜	TucsonG .96	7	85	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	11	230	14¼	13¾	13⅞	—½
19⅞	8½	TycoLb .10e	11	78	17	16½	16½	—¼
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	5	110	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞	+¾
		U						
27¼	13⅝	UAL In .60e	12	673	25¼	24½	25¼	+⅞
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	9	w23⅜	22	22⅞	+⅜
14⅝	10½	UGI Co 1.32	7	11	13¾	13½	13¾	+¼
27	26	UGI pf2.75		z890	26¾	26½	26½	—¼
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	64	11⅛	10½	10¾	—⅜
3	1½	UMET Tr		11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10½	8⅝	Unarco .50	3	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.92e	8	3	41½	41½	41½	—½
10⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	9	60	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	—⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	195	69⅝	69⅛	69⅛	—½
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	7	807	60⅞	59⅜	59¾	—1½
13⅞	8	UnCom 1.33	9	8	11½	11½	11½	+¼
8⅝	2½	Union Corp	11	58	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅜
13⅜	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	9	90	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z130	44	44	44	
26¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		1	25½	25¼	25¼	
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	459	48⅞	48½	48½	—¾
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		29	63	62¾	62¾	—½
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	13	210	70¾	69¾	70	—1
3¼	1⅜	Uniona Inc		4	3	3	3	
10	6⅜	Uniroyal .70	7	184	9¼	8¾	9	—¼
81¼	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z270	78½	77¼	78	
8	3⅞	Unit Brands		70	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
8⅜	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		7	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
8½	6	UnitCp .70e		50	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	7	142	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
12⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	10	195	11¾	11¼	11½	—⅛
12½	10⅝	Un Guarnty	15	78	11⅜	10⅞	11	—½
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	49	22¾	22¼	22½	+⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .36b	8	11	12	11¾	11¾	—¼
7½	4⅝	Unitln pf.42		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
5¼	1⅞	Unitinn .10		25	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
12½	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	23	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	—⅛
15½	12	UnMM .80	7	37	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅞
20	8	Un Nuclr	213	166	17⅝	16½	17	—⅜
2¼	1½	UnitPk Min		6	2	2	2	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	6	48	13½	13⅛	13½	
36¾	25½	USFidG 2.48	12	20	33⅞	33½	33⅝	—¼
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		136	17	16½	16¾	
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	94	18½	18⅛	18¼	—⅜
7⅞	2⅞	US Home		115	7½	7⅛	7¼	—¼
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		254	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14	8¼	USLeasg .24	11	134	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	—¼
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv		56	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
12¼	7⅜	USShoe .95	7	42	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
65	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	409	58½	57	57⅛	—1
21¾	13¾	USTobac .90	13	33	22	21⅝	21¾	+⅛
62½	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	315	56¼	55⅞	55½	—¾
140⅞	86¼	UnTech pf 8		9	130	128½	129½	—2¼
16	12½	UnITel 1.08	9	117	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
2	7-16	UniTel wt		38	2	1⅞	2	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTI 2pf1.50		5	18¾	18¼	18¼	—¼
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	9	91	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40		8	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	
41½	25½	UnivLeat 2	7	2	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	—¼
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	74	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
53	30	Upjohn .96	16	796	37⅝	36½	36⅞	—¾
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	7	114	14¼	14	14	—⅜
10⅞	8½	UslifeF .96a		38	10	9¾	10	
21¾	12	USM stp1.20	4	32	20⅞	20½	20½	—⅛
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		7	27	26½	26½	—½
16⅞	14½	USM pf1.50		z20	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
74⅞	39½	UtahIntl 1	19	138	70⅜	69⅝	70½	
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	37	28	27¾	27¾	—⅛
28½	27⅜	UtPL pf2.80		23	28	27⅝	27⅞	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	85	23⅛	22⅜	22⅝	—½
		V						
18½	6½	Varian .20	15	365	16¾	15¾	16¼	+¼
27½	23¼	Veeder 1.72	6	11	25¼	24¾	25¼	+½
5¾	3	Vendo Co		18	5¼	5	5⅛	
6⅞	2	Venice .20	29	19	6	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		33	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
38¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	18	143	37½	36½	36⅝	—1¼
26¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	9	338	25	24	24¼	—1
10	2¼	Viacom Int	12	84	9½	9	9¼	—⅜
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		21	5	5	5	
13⅝	8¼	VaEPw 1.12	7	406	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
88	78	VaEP pf8.84		z30	83	83	83	
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z400	72½	72½	72½	
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z210	72½	72	72½	+½
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z100	69¼	69¼	69¼	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z10	50	50	50	
27⅞	26⅞	VaEP pf2.90		32	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
7¾	3¾	Vornado Inc	13	89	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
14½	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	1	13½	13½	13½	—¼
25¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	22	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	—⅜
		W						
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z50	43	43	43	+1
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	10	36	23	22¼	22¼	—1
53	27¼	Wach pf2.20		4	49½	48	48	—3½
4⅞	2½	WachRI .04p		40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	19	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
44	29½	WlkrA 1.40a	11	12	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+¼
25½	14⅛	WallBus .55	9	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
10⅜	6	WalMur .60	5	16	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
26⅞	9½	WalMart .12	24	42	24⅞	24⅜	24½	—½
16⅞	6⅛	WangL .08e	16	67	14⅞	14⅜	14½	—½
11⅜	4⅝	Ward Foods	30	23	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—⅜
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	10	44	11	10½	10½	—½
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	7	1	8	8	8	
22⅛	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	332	20½	19⅛	19½	—¾
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	248	34⅞	33⅝	33¾	—1½
22¾	12⅞	Warn S 1.20	8	31	20½	20⅛	20¼	—⅛
20¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	15	19½	19	19	—½
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	6	11½	11¼	11½	
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	13	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	
11¾	4	Waste Mgmt	11	28	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅜
32¾	11¼	WatwnJ .20e	15	184	33½	31	32	—2½
7⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
5¼	2⅛	Webb Del E	12	102	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
9½	6¼	WeilMcL .60	9	54	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+⅜
21⅛	15	WeisMkt .50	9	9	19½	19½	19½	+¼
1⅝	⅝	Welbilt Corp		116	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+⅛
20½	10⅞	WellFgo .96	7	119	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅝
8⅛	3¼	WellFM .70p		48	7¼	7	7	—⅜
12	8⅛	WescoF .60	8	5	11¾	11¼	11½	—⅜
23	18⅜	WstctTr 1.80	7	5	21	21	21	—¼
52	40	WPP pf4.50		z140	50¾	50	50¾	+¼
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	8	82	38⅝	37½	38⅝	
9½	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	7	58	8¾	8⅜	8½	—⅛
19	7⅜	WnCo NAm	7	514	18⅛	17½	18	
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	14	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
12⅞	8¼	WnPubh .80	5	30	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	57	285	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+½
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	52	52	52	
44	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	43⅞	43½	43½	—¼
20	9½	WestgE .97	5	890	17¼	16¾	16⅞	—½
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	23	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	—⅛
17	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—⅛
42¼	27⅜	Weyerhr .80	21	1706	38⅞	37⅛	37⅜	—1¼
23⅞	10⅛	WhelFry .40	13	100	21	20½	20⅝	—½
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40e	1	16	24	23½	23¾	—¼
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	23	191	26¼	26	26⅛	—⅛
23⅞	8¾	WhitCon .80	7	125	22¾	22	22	—⅞
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	35	35	35	
12½	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	9	134	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Whittaker	72	267	4½	4⅜	4½	
15	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	8	109	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅜
4¼	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	9	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
37⅞	25¾	WilmsCo .60	6	948	30⅝	30	30¼	—⅜
54	29¾	WilmsCo wt		23	41⅞	41	41¼	—⅛
40	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	13	52	33⅝	33	33⅜	+¼
53	37	WinnDix B		9	48½	48½	48½	—½
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		39	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
23½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.72	11	v128	22⅞	22½	22¾	+¼
100	87¼	WisE pf9.50		y100	99½	98½	99½	+2¼
19⅞	17	Wisc Gas		102	17⅝	17	17¼	+⅛
15½	11⅞	WiscPS 1.35	9	165	14½	14⅛	14⅜	—⅛
27½	17¼	Witco 1.20	6	36	23	22⅝	22⅝	—¾
3¼	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	15	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	6⅜	Wometco .56	9	156	15½	14⅝	14⅞	—1⅛
27¼	7	WoodsCo .13	12	306	25	23½	24½	+1
17¼	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	152	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		4	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
63½	47½	Wrigly 2.40e	13	14	62¼	62¼	62½	—¼
5½	2½	Wurlitzer		15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4⅞	1⅞	Wyly Corp		31	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
		X						
87⅞	50¼	XeroxCp 1	15	2259	64⅝	62¾	62⅞	—1⅛
12½	7⅛	Xtra 2.67t	5	112	10⅞	10⅜	10½	—⅜
		Y						
12	4½	Yates Ind	7	83	10¼	9⅞	10	—¼
13	9¼	YngSDr .60a	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
		Z						
20⅞	9¼	ZaleCorp .76	9	60	20	19½	19¾	—⅛
37⅞	22⅝	Zapata .60a	5	116	36¾	35⅝	36½	+⅝
6½	2¼	Zayre Corp		26	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
28⅜	10	ZenithRad 1	60	257	27⅝	25⅝	27⅜	+⅛
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	15	60	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜

NEW YORK, July 22.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.81	*1.08
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*.69	*.88
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.29½	.36¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	180.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	151.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	56-57	129-130
Lead, spot, lb	.19	.24½
Copper elec., lb	60⅞-65	85⅞-87
Tin (Straits), lb	335¼	401½
Zinc, E St L basis, lb	38½-39	35-40
Silver N.Y., oz	4.74	4.57
Gold N.Y., oz	165.5	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	777.8	858.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 22, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	17.25	17.82	17.25	17.35	16.89
Oct	17.10	17.60	16.90	17.00	16.73
Jan	17.66	17.66	17.50	N16.98	16.66
Mar	16.55	17.05	16.30	16.45	16.24
May	16.70	17.00	16.65	N16.40	B16.25
Jul	16.65	16.80	16.25	N16.40	16.25
Sep	16.70	16.80	16.50	N16.40	N15.23
Oct	16.60	16.85	16.40	16.40	A16.25

Sales: 4,696.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00	144.00
Dec	147.00	147.30	147.00	B164.50	B146.50

Sales: 3.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Jul	66.50	66.50	66.50	66.50	67.00
Sep	60.00	60.30	59.70	60.30	58.30
Dec	56.00	56.70	55.75	56.70	54.70
Mar	55.60	55.80	54.70	55.80	53.80
May	54.30	55.60	54.30	55.80	53.60
Jul	55.55	55.80	55.55	55.80	53.80
Sep	56.00	56.00	55.90	55.90	54.60

Sales: 964.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jul	58.00	58.10	57.90	58.10	57.10
Sep	58.70	59.00	58.40	58.80	57.80
Dec	60.00	60.70	60.00	60.40	59.40
Jan	60.80	61.10	60.70	61.00	60.00
Mar	61.80	62.30	61.70	62.10	61.00
May	62.80	63.30	62.80	63.10	62.00
Jul	63.90	64.30	63.80	64.10	63.00

Sales estimated: 2,274.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.75	5.95	5.75	5.91	5.56
Mar	6.80	6.95	6.75	6.93	6.64
Apr	7.45	7.60	7.40	B7.52	7.22
May	8.95	9.18	8.88	9.14	8.82

Sales: 3,893.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	477.00	477.50	471.00	471.00	470.00
Sep	477.20	477.20	477.20	471.80	471.80
Dec	481.00	481.50	474.00	475.30	474.50
Jan	493.00	494.00	486.60	487.60	486.30
Mar	497.00	497.50	491.40	491.40	489.90

U.S. Commodity Prices

May	504.50	505.30	498.90	498.90	497.20
Jul	511.50	511.50	506.30	506.30	504.50
Sep	527.00	527.00	521.50	527.00	518.80

Sales estimated: 8,025.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	58.75	59.20	58.60	B58.75	B58.60
Nov	60.60	61.20	60.60	B60.75	B60.60
Jan	62.75	62.85	62.50	B62.15	62.35
Mar	63.45	63.60	63.45	B63.30	B63.35
May	64.35	64.35	64.35	B64.30	B64.25
Jul	65.25	65.25	65.00	B65.20	65.00

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	49.20	49.30	48.83	48.85	49.00
Dec	49.44	49.62	49.10	49.30	49.38
Mar	50.20	50.40	49.95	49.95	50.20
May	51.05	51.05	50.80	B50.55	B50.78
Jul	—	—	—	B51.20	B51.35
Oct	—	—	—	B51.40	B51.65
Dec	51.70	51.85	51.70	B51.40	B51.65

Sales: 1,450.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	166.40	166.80	161.40	166.40S	165.10
Oct	169.70	169.70	169.10	169.30S	167.90
Dec	172.70	177.20	171.80	172.20S	170.60
Feb	175.30	175.30	174.70	175.10S	173.40
Apr	178.10	178.60	177.60	178.00S	176.10
Jun	180.60	180.90	180.60	180.80S	179.90
Oct	186.30	186.30	186.30	186.30S	184.50

Sales estimated: 1,331.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.58	3.62¾	3.53¾	3.56	3.52½
Sep	3.65½	3.69½	3.58½	3.63½	3.60
Dec	3.79	3.82	3.71	3.76	3.72
Mar	3.90	3.92¾	3.83	3.86	3.83
May	3.87	3.92	3.83	3.88	3.83
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.05	3.06	2.92	3.02	3.00¾
Sep	2.78	2.78	2.71	2.72	2.73¼
Dc	2.65	2.68	2.58½	2.60¼	2.64
Mar	2.74	2.75	2.66	2.67¾	2.71
May	2.77½	2.80	2.70	2.72½	2.75½
Jul	2.79	2.81½	2.75	2.75¾	2.79
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.73	5.74½	5.53	5.56	5.67
Aug	5.63	5.70½	5.54	5.59	5.55½
Sep	5.63	5.69	5.54	5.58	5.54½
Nov	5.65	5.70	5.54	5.68	5.57
Jan	5.76	5.78	5.63	5.69	5.65¾
Mar	5.80	5.86	5.72	5.78	5.75
May	5.89	5.94	5.80	5.85	5.83
Jul	5.95	5.98	5.86	5.91	5.89
Aug	5.97	5.99	5.87	5.92	5.90
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	22.30	28.50	26.80	28.50	26.95
Aug	25.40	25.95	25.10	25.65	25.10
Sep	24.48	24.95	24.10	24.60	24.10
Oct	23.40	24.10	23.45	23.80	23.22
Dec	23.00	23.40	22.62	23.00	22.40

Jan	22.75	23.15	22.45	22.70	22.25
Mar	22.70	22.95	22.30	22.45	21.95
May	22.30	22.90	22.20	22.25a	22.00
Jul	22.20	22.50	21.90	21.90	20.60
Aug	21.95	22.20	21.80	21.80	21.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Jul	135.00	136.10	134.00	134.00	134.30
Aug	131.00	132.50	126.00	128.50	132.00
Sep	133.50	139.90	131.00	132.00a	133.50
Oct	136.00	138.00	133.50	135.00	135.50
Dec	140.00	142.00	137.00	138.00	139.50
Jan	142.00	144.50	139.80	140.50a	142.00
Mar	145.00	146.50	143.00	144.00a	142.00
May	149.20	150.50	145.50	145.50a	146.00
Jul	—	—	—	150.50a	148.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	—	—	—	470.00n	471.00
Aug	476.50	478.00	470.50	470.50	472.00
Sep	482.00	482.00	475.00	475.00	476.50
Oct	485.00	486.00	478.00	479.00	479.00
Dec	492.50	494.00	486.50	487.00	488.00
Feb	502.00	502.00	495.00	496.00	496.00
Apr	508.00	509.00	501.00	503.00	501.50
Jun	516.00	516.00	511.00	511.00	509.00
Aug	521.80	521.00	516.50	516.50	516.50
Oct	528.50	528.50	524.50	524.50a	523.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	47.30	47.70	46.90	47.35	47.15
Oct	41.90	42.50	41.87	42.40	41.83
Dec	41.20	41.65	41.00	41.65	41.00
Feb	40.90	41.05	40.65	41.00	40.50
Apr	40.25	40.50	40.10	40.50	40.20
Jun	40.55	41.10	40.55	41.18	40.65

Sales: Aug 4,520; Oct 2,947; Dec 1,662; Feb 615; April 105; June 62.
Open Interest: Aug 14,048; Oct 10,574; Dec 5,442; Feb 3,911; April 503; June 138.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	55.55	56.45	55.55	56.25	55.40
Oct	49.35	50.00	49.35	49.90a	49.00
Dec	49.00	49.60	48.95	49.45	48.55
Feb	47.60	48.50	47.60	48.40	47.30
Apr	44.20	45.30	44.20	45.25	44.25

Jun	45.00	45.60	45.00	45.55	44.7
Jul	45.00	45.60b	45.30	45.65b	44.

Sales: Aug 2,190; Oct 1,155; Dec 1,720; Feb 832; April 165; June 84; July 28.
Open Interest: July 25; Aug 4,466; Oct 3,399; Dec 6,025; Feb 8,756; April 92; June 411; July 113.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jul	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	46
Aug	48.50	49.25	48.45	49.20a	48
Sep	56.60	56.75	55.85	56.70	56
Oct	54.70	55.30	54.50	55.10	54
Nov	58.75	58.90	57.90	58.60b	58
Dec	61.00	61.15	60.35	60.80	60
Jan	57.25	57.25	56.75	57.00	56.50

Sales: July 1; Aug 91; Sep 516; Oct 9; Nov 24; Dec 63; Jan 22.
Open Interest: July 9; Aug 319; Sep 1,880; Oct 171; Nov 373; Dec 755; Jan 56.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	87.05	88.20	87.05	88.10b	86.90
Aug	85.20	86.35	85.10	86.25	85.00
Feb	78.00	79.60	77.90	79.30	77.60
Mar	76.20	77.60	76.13	77.60	76.32
May	75.15	76.30	74.90	76.20	75.05
Jul	72.97	74.37	72.97	74.37	73.00

Sales: July 224; Aug 3,144; Feb 2,319; March 292; May 255; July 46.
Open Interest: July 516; Aug 4,709; Feb 5,586; March 1,343; May 1,930; July 834; Aug 1.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jul	166.00	166.60	166.00	166.60	165.50
Sep	168.00	168.60	167.40	167.50	167.20
Dec	172.60	172.60	171.50	171.70	170.90
Mar	176.40	176.90	175.80	175.80	A175.30
Jun	180.80	180.80	179.90	A179.90	A179.04
Sep	—	—	—	B184.80	B184.20

Sales: July 10; Sep. 1,040; Dec. 290; March 74; June 9; Sep. 0.

Market Summary

July 22, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Polaroid	247,200	42¾	+2
Xerox Cp	225,900	63⅞	—1⅛
Searle GD	220,800	16⅞	
Teleprompt	196,700	8⅛	
Burl North	186,700	31½	—1⅛
Occiden Pet	179,200	20⅛	—⅜
Skyline Cp	178,200	19¼	—½
Weyerhsr	170,600	37⅜	—1⅛
Brunswk	163,200	13⅝	—⅜
Citicorp	157,400	35½	—½
Am Tel&Tel	156,500	49⅝	—½
Merrill Lyn	154,400	19¾	—⅛
Gulf Oil	153,400	22½	—⅛
Am Home	126,200	37¾	—¼
Texaco Inc	119,600	26⅝	—¾

	Today	Prev. day
Advances	388	515
Declines	1146	918
Unchanged	372	377
Total issues	1826	1810
New 1975 highs	22	74
New 1975 lows	9	4

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Intl Bnknot	63,600	1⅜	+¼
Syntex Corp	49,900	36¾	—⅜
Craig Corp	46,400	6⅝	—⅛
Kaiser Ind	36,200	10½	—¼
NoNatGs wt	35,800	5-16	—⅛
Nat Patent	34,900	14⅝	—⅜
BanstrCn Lf	31,200	9⅝	+⅜
Champ Ho	30,800	4¼	
US Filter	30,300	13⅛	—⅜
Milgo Elect	29,600	22⅞	+⅜

Approx total stock sales 2,500,000
Stock sales year ago 1,391,750

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
95.34	93.78	93.95	—1.39

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	849.19	854.97	838.70	846.76	— 7.98
20 Trn	167.90	169.70	165.15	167.12	— 3.83
15 Util	82.85	83.24	81.64	82.37	— 0.77
65 Stk	259.02	260.94	255.49	258.06	— 2.95

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	103.75	101.67	102.61	—1.08
15 Railroads	37.98	37.01	37.38	—1.08
60 Utilities	44.16	43.35	43.61	—0.48
500 Stocks	92.49	90.63	91.45	—0.99

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.28	49.02	49.12	—0.56
Industrials	54.53	54.29	54.41	—0.61
Transportation	33.06	32.72	32.79	—0.69
Utilities	33.01	32.87	32.90	—0.31
Finance	52.61	52.19	52.25	—0.91

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 21	207,851	379,515	3,158
July 18	195,939	349,485	3,618
July 17	209,652	384,840	6,681
July 16	257,782	454,736	2,542
July 15	272,620	496,147	1,419
July 14	244,898	460,299	1,534

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.60
Albert Heijn	103.50
Algembank	340.50
Amrobank	75.20
A'dam	145
Fokker	39
Heineken	193.50
H.V.A.	53
Holl-Am-H	62.50
Hoogovens	55
K.L.M.	58.70
Pakhoed	154.50
Philips new	25.70
Robeco	186
Rolinco	135.10
Royal Dutch	94.40
Unilever	106.30
Van Ommer	270
VerMach	187

Brussels

Arbed	4,038
Bruxo-Lamb	2,170
Cock Ougree	1,020
Electrobel	6,280
GB-Inno-BM	2,020
Hoboken	4,050
Petrofina	5,080
Ph. Gevaert	1,190
Soc. Générale	2,835
Solvay	2,650
Un Minière	1,322

Frankfurt

AEG	72.80
BASF	140.50
Bayer	113.80
Commerzbk	204.10
Cont. Gummi	73.80
Daimler	300
Demag	230
DeutBank	321.40
DresdeBk	242
Hoechst	129
Gels Aktier	72.50
Hoesch	52.50
Karstadt	*438
Kaufhof	288
KHD	166.20
Lufthansa	59.80
Mannesmann	272
Metallgesell	230
Neckermann	107
Rheinstahl	59.50
RWE new	119.70
Schering	413
Siemens	269.70
Thyssen	82
Veba	100.10
Volkswagen	107.50

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.45
Anglo-Am	£31.50
Barclay Bk	2.53
Beecham Gr	2.86
BICC	1.10
Boots	1.97
Bowater	1.40
Brit-Am Tob	3.05
Brit. Oxyg	0.46
Brit. Pet	5.17
BLMC	Unq.
Burmah	0.28½
CadburySct	0.45½
Chartered	1.68
Courtaulds	1.10
Daggafont	0.14
DeBeer D	3.10
Decca Rec	1.80
Distillers	1.12
Dunlop	0.45
E Rusind	1.74
GEC	1.22
FreeStGed	£28.75
GKN	2.19
Glaxo Gr	3.48
Gold Fields	2.37
Gt Un St	1.55
Guinness	1.08
Hawker-Sidd	2.54
Hudson Bay	£12⅝
Imp Chem	2.55
Imps	0.65½
Mar&Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.25
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	3.17
Rank Org	1.40
Royal Dutch	£26 15/16
R.T.Z.	1.76
Shell	3.07
Thorn (A)	1.60
Tube Invest	2.44
Union Carb	5.05
Vickers	1.28
War L3½	£26⅛
West Deep	£19.25
West Drief	£41.50
West Hold	£34.00
West Ain	1.56
Woolworth	0.42
ZCI	0.51

Milan

Bastogi	7,330
Erba	1,885
Ercole Marelli	494
Fiat	1,014
Finsider	289
Generali	64,860
IFI	2,130
Italgas	421
Italsider	333
LaRinas	80.75
Montedis	507
Olivetti	1,043
Pirelli	764
Snia Visco	1,500
Terni	26

Paris

Air Liquide	348
Alimentaire	67.90
BSN	462
Carrefour	1,900
Cim Lafarge	178.50
Citroën	39.50
Cie Bancaire	479
CFP	135.10
CGE	298.50
CCF	139.50
Ferodo	337
Imetal	78
L'Oréal	868
Mach Bull	34.50
Michelin	1,130
Moët-Henn	557
Moulinex	330.30
Paribas	177.10
PUK	112.30
Penarroya	54.25
Perrier	107.30
Peugeot	251
Rh Poulenc	117.10
Saclior	87.65
St Gobain	118.90
Suez	274
Télémécan.	908
Thomson	202
Usinor	75.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,120
Buehrle	1,245
B Boveri	1,395
Ciba-Geigy	1,590
Cr Suisse	2,895
Fischer	505
HofRocheN	10 775
Nestlé	3,340
Sandoz	4,410
Sté B Suisse	43
Sulzer	2,275
U.B Suisse	3,06

b—Bid.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Aug	195	183	190-191	184.50-186
Oct	189	178	185.75-186.50	179.55-180
Dec	186.50	176.50	183.50-184	177.50-178
Mar	184.50	175	181-181.50	176-176.50
May	189	173	180.75-181	174-176
Aug	183	179.75	180.50-181.25	175-176
Oct	183	174	181-181.50	173-176
Lots: 3,934.				
COCOA				
Jul	650	630	656.50-660	620-625
Sep	660	628	648-649	627-631.50
Dec	639	608	625.50-627	610-611
Mar	628	598	611-612	596.50-597
May	615	595	607-608	597-600
Jul	608	591.50	613-615	596-597
Sep	No trade		613-616	596-599
Lots: 8,555.				
COFFEE				
Jul	No trade		700-800	850-870
Sep	850	690	714-715.50	850-860
Nov	820	690	706-708	780-790
Jan	800	693	706.50-709	780-790
Mar	785	695	710-711	775-785
May	780	700	711-715	780-790
Jul	780	700	710-720	790-800
Lots: 2,963.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	573 - 574	561.50- 562.50
3 months	592 - 592.50	580.50- 581.50
Cathodes: spot	561 - 562	550 - 551
3 months	579.50- 580.50	569 - 569.50
Tin: spot	3,100 -3,105	3,108 -3,110
3 months	3,123 -3,125	3,129 -3,131
Lead: spot	170 - 170.50	166.50- 167.50
3 months	176.50- 177	173.50- 174.50
Zinc: spot	324 - 325	322 - 323
3 months	328.75- 329	325 - 325.25
Silver: spot	218.10- 218.30	213.70- 213.80
3 months	223.70- 223.80	219.20- 219.30

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Jul	—	—	650 -700	+45
Jul	—	—	650 -700	+45½
Sep	685½	655½	685½—	+45½
Dec	635½	607	631 -632	+25½
Mar	635½	608	621 -622	+16½
May	—	—	620 -630	+14
Jul	—	—	620 -630	+14

Lots: 1,000.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	93.60	94.30	97.20	77.00
Brussels	135.27	136.61	137.87	106.43
Frankfurt	138.53	140.00	142.59	118.66
London 30	294.30	296.60	386.30	146.80
London 500	134.50	133.71	156.14	84.49
Milan	82.71	81.97	108.86	81.57
Paris	125.50	125.50	138.70	98.70
Sydney	364.45	365.16	383.55	289.88
Tokyo (n)	317.86	317.86	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4302.29	4302.38	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	274.00	274.10	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Currency Rates

July 22, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.5785	5.6390	103.16*	60.25*	39.43y	—	6.94*	97.64*	44.72*
Brussels (c)	37.26	81.2950	14.88	8.6905	5.6980*	14.4185	—	14.0810	6.4550
Frankfurt	2.5050	5.4684	—	58.50*	3.833x	97.05*	6.732*	94.70*	43.41*
London (x)	2.18425	—	5.4645	9.35	1428.40	5.6375	81.375	5.7705	12.6040
Milan	653.65	1429.90	261.49	152.70	—	253.55	17.585	247.49	113.48
Paris	4.2830	9.3650	171.200*	—	6.5550x	165.910*	11.5185*	162.100*	74.320*
Zurich	2.6427	5.7676	105.57*	61.74*	0.4042*	102.31*	7.1*	—	45.8*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.7690; Escudo: 25.60; Israeli £: 6.12; Peseta: 57.705; Schilling: 17.70; Sw. krona: 4.17875; Yen: 296.325; Belgian financial franc: 39.37.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-22

Apco Oil
Blair John
CaroPL pfA
Con Frght
CnPw 7.72pf
Cooper Ind
GenTelEl pf
Gleasn Wks
Hanes Corp
ITW
Interst Pw
MadSq Gar
Moore McC
Munsingw
Polaroid
Questr pfA
SCOA Ind
Skelly Oil
Stauff 1.80pf
US Tobac
Welbilt Cp
Woods Cp

NEW LOWS-9

AbbtLab wt
ARA Svc
Burl North
CnPw 5.50pf
EastGsF wt
GTFI 8.16pf
Penn Fruit
ScotLFd n
SeabCst Lin

Seat Belt Lack Reduces Injury Awards in Britain

LONDON, July 22 (NYT).—Damages awarded to automobile drivers and passengers should be reduced by 25 per cent if their road-accident injuries could have been prevented by the wearing of seat belts, the Appeals Court ruled here yesterday.

"Everyone knows, or ought to know, that when he goes out in a car he should fasten the seat belt," said Lord Denning, one of three judges of a test case appeal. "If either the driver or the passenger fails to wear it and an accident happens—and the injuries would have been prevented or lessened if he had worn it—then his damages should be reduced."

Since April, 1973, it has been mandatory to have seat belts in new cars in Britain. And last week the government promised to introduce legislation to make the wearing of seat belts compulsory. About 7,000 persons were killed on Britain's roads last year and 82,000 were seriously injured.

The three judges granted a motorist's appeal to reduce by £100 ($220) the £500 in damages awarded to a driver he injured in an accident three years ago. The injured motorist was not wearing a seat belt.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices July 22, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44½	45½
1st Bk Sy	41½	42½
1stEmp S	14½	15¼
1st Wn F	2	2¼
Hartf NC	17½	18
Midl Bks	21	22
Shaw Cp	33	34½
U Va BKS	17½	18
Va N Bnk	16¼	17¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20⅛	20⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	4¼	4⅝
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11½	12½
Addisn W	9	9⅝
Adv Ros	1⅞	2⅛
Alberts	4⅞	5⅛
Allco Inc	8⅛	8⅝
Allyn Bac	5⅜	5⅞
A El Lab	2	2⅝
Am Exp	39	39½
Am Finl	12½	12⅞
Am Forn	4	4⅝
Am Greet	17¾	18⅛
Am Telev	14⅝	15½
Am Weld	10	11
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5	5⅛
Anheus B	34⅜	34⅞
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWtG	17¼	17¾
Arvida	5⅞	6
AsCC Bot	15⅛	16½
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅜
Baird At	5⅞	6½
Balt PntC	10½	11¼
Bang Hy	12½	13¼
Bkam Rlt	7⅝	8⅛
Bassett F	20⅝	21½
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9⅝
Beeline F	5¾	6⅜
Betz Lab	40½	41½
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird Son	43½	45½
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	35⅛	37
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Booz AH	4⅝	5⅛
Braden	4⅛	4⅝
Brinks	11⅛	11⅝
Brks Sca	14	14¾
Brwning	3⅜	4¼
Buckb M	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	9⅝	10¼
Burn Sim	6⅞	7⅜
CalWSv	25½	26½
Camel Ch	1¼	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅝	2
Cap Swst	5⅛	5⅝
Capin Air	2⅛	2½
Can Tec	3	3¾
Care Cp	1⅝	2½
CenVt PS	10⅝	11½
Chm Las	8½	9¼
Chesa Ut	8⅝	9⅛
Chi Bridg	90½	93
Chiltn Cp	3⅝	4⅛
ChrisSe	116½	120½
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	30	30½
CitznUt B	29⅞	30⅝
Clark Mt	26½	27¼
Clow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	17	17¾
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	24¾	25½
Con Pap	40⅝	41¼
Craw Co	32½	34
Cross Co	72¼	73
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	6	6¾
Data Dgn	2⅛	2⅞
Data 100	12¼	12¾
Dayt Inc	27½	29
Decor In	3¼	3¾
DeKib Ag	35¾	36⅝
Delhi Oil	3	3⅜
DeLux C	31½	32¼
Der CanT	12	13
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dbm Cru	15¼	16
Docutel	9¾	10⅛
Dollar G	8⅛	8½
Dorch G	11	11¾
Dow Jone	27⅛	28⅛
Doyle DB	11⅞	12⅜
Dunkin D	5⅝	5⅞
Duriron	18½	19½
Eberln In	4¼	4¾
Econ Lab	30	30½
ElPas El	10⅝	11⅛
Elba Syst	4¼	5
Elder Be	5½	6¼
Elec Nucl	10½	11
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	4½	5
Entwistl	2	2⅝
Equity Oil	17¼	17⅝
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	25	25¾
Fab Tek	1⅜	1¾
Fingrhf	2¼	2⅝
Fst Bost	19⅝	20½
Ficknor	20¼	22¼
Fla WatU	⅜	1¼
Forest O	15¼	15⅝
Frmlell	½	⅞
Fotomat	11½	11⅞
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4⅛
Frnkin El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	23¾	24½
Gen RlEs	3⅝	4¼
Gov EFin	9⅞	10⅜
Graph Cn	14½	15
Green Mt	7⅛	7⅝
Grey Adv	7⅛	7⅝
Gulf Intst	7⅛	7⅝
Gyrodn	3½	3⅞
Harper R	8½	9
Hetrad F	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅛	2¾
Hoover	14½	15
Hock Mfg	5⅝	6⅛
Huds Pap	21½	22½
Hyatt Cp	6	6¾
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nuclr	4⅞	5¼
Infra Ind	2¼	2⅝
Intrmk In	1⅜	2⅛
Intrmt G	11¼	11¾
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4⅛
IaSou Ut	24½	25¼
Jamsby	14¼	15
Jiffy Fds	1¼	1⅝
Joslyn M	16½	17¼
KMS Ind	4	4⅛
Kaiser SII	38⅝	39½
KaisStl pf	18¾	19½
Kalvar	4	4⅝
Kaman A	18½	19
Kamps A	5	5½
Kale Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	1¼	1½
Kear Tr	6⅛	7
Kelly Svc	12¼	12⅝
Kauff Ess	13½	14½
Keye Fib	14⅝	15¼
Key CosF	4⅛	4½
King Int	1⅞	2⅜
Knap Vog	14¼	15½
Lance In	24	24½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Leady Cb	2⅝	3¼
Lin Bcast	8⅝	9
Log Eltn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	12¼	12¾
Mai Rlty	1¼	1½
Mallkrt	43¼	44½
Manor C	3	3½
Marit Frt	7	7½
Maui LP	9½	9⅝
McCor	36½	37½
McQuay	10½	11¼
Massor	19⅝	20⅛
Medtrn	38¾	39½
Merid In	2	2⅜
Mdlsx W	13	13⅝
Midld Ca	2½	2¾
Midw Gt	14¼	15¼
Millipr	54	56
Miner In	4⅞	5¼
MN Gas	13⅝	13⅞
Miss Vl G	13½	14¼
Mrs S Pie	11½	12¼
Mont Col	6½	6⅞
Moore P	8½	9½
Moore S	22	23
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4⅝	5⅛
Mueller	8	9½
Nareg Cp	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	8¼	9
Nat Lib	3⅞	4¼
N SecRsh	4¼	4⅝
Natnw Pl	4⅝	5⅜
NJ Nat G	12½	13¼
Nielsn A	19¾	20¼
Nielsn B	19¾	20¼
NoCar Gs	9	9⅝
N Eur Oil	35⅝	36½
Nortrp Kl	21¼	22
NW NatG	7	7¼
NW PuSv	17¾	19¼
Noxel Cp	13	13⅜
Ogilvy M	19⅞	20½
Ohio Ferr	15¼	16½
Oil Shale	4⅛	4⅝
Ormont	6⅛	6⅝
Otter TP	18⅜	18⅞
Over NA	2⅝	3½
Pabst Br	32	32¼
PacGa R	25⅝	26½
Pakco	1	1¼
Park Dr	23⅝	23⅞
Parks H	2½	3
Pagley P	5⅞	6¼
Pearl Mf	16⅛	17½
Pa Enter	14¼	14⅝
PnzlOff B	10¾	11
Pepsi BW	5	5½
Petrolit	81	82½
Pettibon	22	23
Philip L	9⅞	10⅛
Piedmt A	4¼	4⅝
Pinkrtn	36⅝	37½
Pion-HiB	29⅝	30¼
Pistilin	2½	3¼
Possis Cp	2¼	3
Pr ogrp	1⅞	2¼
Pub S NC	9¾	10
P Bennet	38¼	39¼
PutD Cap	4⅛	4⅝
Qual Inns	1¾	2⅛
Regen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	5⅞	6⅜
Raych Cp	224	229
Raymnd	8⅝	9⅜
Recco Eq	8	8¼
Road Ex	45	45⅝
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	15¾	16½
Sadlier	1⅜	1⅞
Scan Dat	2⅝	2⅞
Scripps H	21½	23
Seis Delt	3⅝	4
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
Seven U	21½	22¼
Snap Tls	29½	30½
Solid Sta	13½	14½
S Cal Wat	12¾	12⅞
Sw Gs Cb	9⅛	9⅝
SwEl Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	15¼	16
Std Regis	19¼	20
Stan HPd	8½	10
Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅝
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Sugdal F	2⅝	3¼
Super El	5⅝	5⅞
TIME DC	5¼	5⅝
Tampax	32	33
Taylr Wl	17½	18
Tech Pub	7	7¼
Techcre	17¾	18½
Tecum P	32½	34½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	7⅛	8
Transn O	11⅞	12⅛
Trico Pd	27	29
Trim OG	2⅝	3
Tyson F	13½	14
Un McGil	10	10⅝
US Bnknt	4⅞	5¼
US TrkLn	10⅝	12⅞
Up Pen P	18¼	19
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅛
VanD Air	8⅝	9½
Vance S	2⅞	3¼
Velcro	6⅝	7⅛
Ventron	23½	24¼
Wads Pu	6½	7¼
Wsh NG	10⅝	10⅞
Webb Re	8	8½
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2¾
Weight W	7⅝	7⅞
Weldtrn	1⅜	2⅛
Weling M	8	8½
Well Gar	4	4⅝
Welsbch	3	3⅛
Wstn Mfg	2⅛	2⅜
Westmd	47⅝	48½
Wisc PL	17⅛	17⅜
Wdwrd L	22⅜	22⅝
Wright W	4	4⅝
ZionUt B	24	24⅜

The leading government securities firm shouldn't settle for anything less than a full-time research staff

For example:

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has its own research department and a staff of professionals whose only job is to study the government securities market and the factors that affect it.

They prepare two authoritative research analyses:

1. *A Daily Money Market Comment*. A unique publication with in-depth reports on a variety of subjects—from Treasury cash needs to foreign exchange markets—that could influence the government securities market.

2. *Weekly Government Securities Bulletin*. Interprets the market and a broad range of selected issues. Includes twenty tables showing 133 separate economic and financial indicators that help you identify changing trends.

But the leading government securities firm should do more than that.

The leading firm should have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street as well as Wall Street. (Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 160 Account Executives of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc., another member of the Merrill Lynch family. Located in 78 Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. offices in the U.S. and abroad, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.)

The leading firm should offer every company and institution direct access to primary money markets. (Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of small and medium-sized companies and institutions throughout the U.S. and the world.)

The leading firm should make firm bids in good markets and bad. (Merrill Lynch Government Securities did over $30 *billion* worth of business when the bottom dropped out of the market last August and September. About $700 million every working day—including one day when the total hit $1.1 billion.)

The leading firm shouldn't blink at mammoth trades or wince at small ones. (In a recent month, Merrill Lynch Government Securities handled trades as large as $400 million and as small as $1000.)

The leading firm should be good enough to work with the Fed, the Treasury and U.S. Government agencies. (Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting all the agency securities that trade routinely today. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs. FNMAs. Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds. And securities of The Farm Credit Banks.)

The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few.

This firm does.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .20	81	1	6½	6½	6½	
6⅞	2⅞	AAV Cos .28	5	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
6¼	2⅝	AbrdMf .40b	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4¾	3½	Aberden Pet	11	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Acme Haml	14	13	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	15	1	2	2	2	
4	1¾	Action Ind	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	⅝	Adam Russl	12	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	47	12¾	12½	12⅝	
3⅛	2	A&EPlast P	4	19	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	10	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Aeronca Inc		2	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .08t	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7-16	⅛	Affil Cap wt		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7¼	2⅞	Affil Hsp .20	14	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
3½	2	After Six .10	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2	1	AIC Photo		18	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	7	56	5	4⅞	5	— ¼
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
49¼	15¾	AlarM 1.07e	9	12	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
25	14⅛	AlanWd .25p	3	8	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	84	6¼	6	6¼	
3¼	⅞	Alba Waldn		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		66	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¾	Alleg Co wt		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
7⅞	4½	AllanTr .24e	3	12	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Allied Art	16	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1¼	⅝	Alpha Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	62	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
1⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	56	36	1⅛	1	1⅛	
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		3	½	½	½	+ 1-16
12¾	6½	AlterFds .50	6	13	11½	11¼	11¼	
13⅛	3⅝	AMAX wt		57	10⅜	9⅞	10	— ⅜
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	4	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	1½	AHessLL wt		18	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7¼	4⅛	Am Agronics	6	62	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
8⅞	5	AmBiltrt .50	8	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
13⅝	10	AmBusP .25	10	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	A GarPd .30	6	13	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3¾	Am Intl Pict	5	130	6⅛	6⅞	6¼	
3½	1⅞	A Kitchn Fd	4	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
19¾	7¼	AMaizeA .40	6	68	19½	18½	19	— ⅛
19⅛	8½	AMaizeB .40	6	24	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅝
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	3	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— 1¼
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		29	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
34½	27⅝	AmPetrol 2	4	5	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅝
3⅞	1⅛	Am Plan Cp		13	2	2	2	
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		17	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
2½	1¼	Am Recreat		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¼	2	A SafEq .111	20	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	A Techin .12	25	27	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4	1⅞	AmTrain Sv		7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AMIC Cp	8	40	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	AndreR .13e	14	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	26	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
18¼	4¼	Anixter .16	5	97	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	— ⅛
6	1½	Anken .10e	8	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .30t	7	22	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	15	2	2½	2½	2½	
24½	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	18	5	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
8¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		7	7¼	7	7¼	
6⅛	4½	ArzCol pl.48		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Armac Ent		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	6⅝	ArminCp .12	6	45	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
8¼	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	16	4	4	4	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .49t		12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
9¼	4¾	Arwood .25e	3	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
12	8⅝	Asamera .26	8	40	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅞	5-16	Askin Svc		21	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝	Aspro .40b	5	16	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Astrex Inc		6	1½	1½	1½	
1⅞	⅝	Atco Ind	42	15	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	3	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅝	½	AticoMtg wt		4	1	1	1	
14⅞	5⅞	Atl RichI wt		131	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	Atlas CM B	10	55	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		105	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22¾	12⅞	AugatInc .15	13	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
16¼	10⅞	Austral Oil	10	86	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8	4¼	AutoTrn .58t	18	7	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Autmat Rad		15	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛

X

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅝	10⅝	Xonics Inc	60	48	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅝

Y

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	2⅝	Youthco .05e	10	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

Z

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .24	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4½	1⅝	Zimmer Hom		4	3½	3½	3½	

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z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock an accumulative issue with dividends in rrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, or no action takenat last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Withou warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed bh such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

July 7, 1975

IRELAND

25,000,000 European Units of Account
9¼% 1975-1982 Bonds

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Citicorp International Bank Limited
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank -
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited
The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited

These Bonds have been placed, among others, by

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Lambert - Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Crédit Général S.A. de Banque
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Credito Italiano
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Europartners Securities Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
First Boston (Europe) Limited
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Interunion-Banque
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.
F. van Lanschot, Bankers
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordic Bank Limited
Orion Bank Limited
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Singer & Friedlander Limited
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Séquanaise de Banque
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank S.A.L.
Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E. Société Anonyme
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

هكذا من الأصل

CROSSWORD

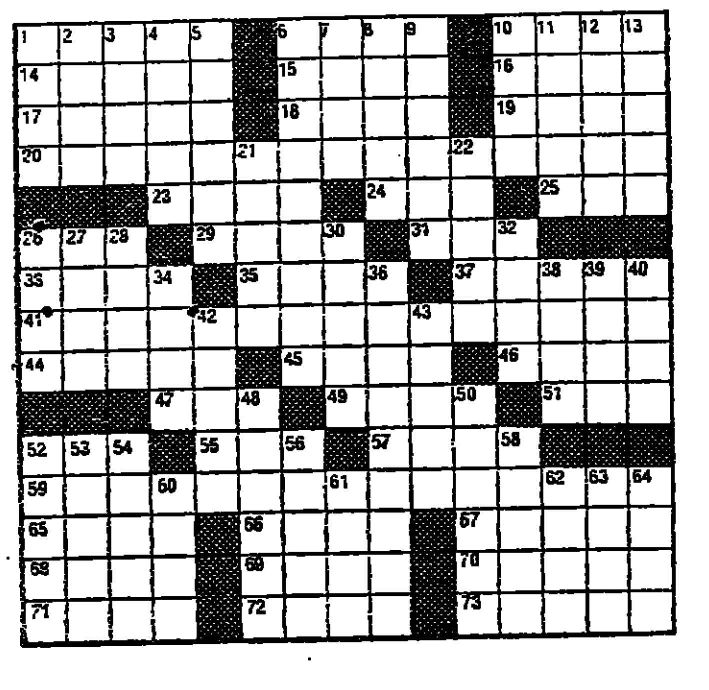
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Beans
6 Sailors' drink
10 Parts of the head
14 Chaplin portrayal
15 Kind of admiral
16 Suffix for pluto or auto
17 Lofty nest
18 East, in Madrid
19 Puerto ——
20 British plea
23 Beauty-depth standard
24 Symington, informally
25 Direction: Abbr.
26 Part of Joan's name
29 Part of the foot
31 Determined
33 Ship deck
35 Turner
37 Eradicate
41 American symbol
44 Fame
45 Importer's burden
46 Cats, canaries, etc.
47 Up-to-date
49 Saucy
51 Ayesha of fiction
52 Cry noisily
55 Extinct bird
57 Wander
59 Rouget de Lisle work
65 ——review
66 Gentlemen
67 Fund
68 Plane measure
69 Aleutian island
70 Relative
71 Join the cheerleader
72 Rents
73 Jobs

DOWN

1 Animal
2 Mountain: Prefix
3 Scotland or barn
4 Faultily
5 Talks
6 Discovery of Eric the Red
7 Take ten
8 Vows
9 Welcomes
10 Beige
11 The Ram
12 Steeplechase and relay
13 One of the Ages
21 Stringed instrument
22 Jeopardize
26 Part of a church
27 Campus mil. group
28 Ember
30 Finish
32 "Enjoy your——?"
34 Vehicle for nannies
36 Footnote heralds
38 Chimps
39 Son of Adam
40 Common Latin word
42 Plant aperture
43 Alpine region
48 Fish's——fin
50 Flair
52 Wander away
53 Midwest airport
54 Slant
56 Stage whisper
58 Enthusiasm
60 Repast
61 Part of QED
62 Forum date
63 Short item of hosiery
64 Sheep



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Overcast
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	31	88	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair
BELGRADE	25	77	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Rain
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	24	75	Fair
ISTANBUL	32	90	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair
LISBON	25	77	Fair
LONDON	22	72	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Cloudy
MADRID	31	88	Fair
MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
MONTREAL	25	77	Sunny
MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
MUNICH	21	70	Showers
NEW YORK	28	83	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Fair
OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
PARIS	22	72	Fair
PRAGUE	23	73	Cloudy
ROME	28	82	Fair
SOFIA	25	77	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Storm
TEHRAN	36	97	Sunny
TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
TUNIS	33	91	Fair
VENICE	—	—	Unavailable
VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

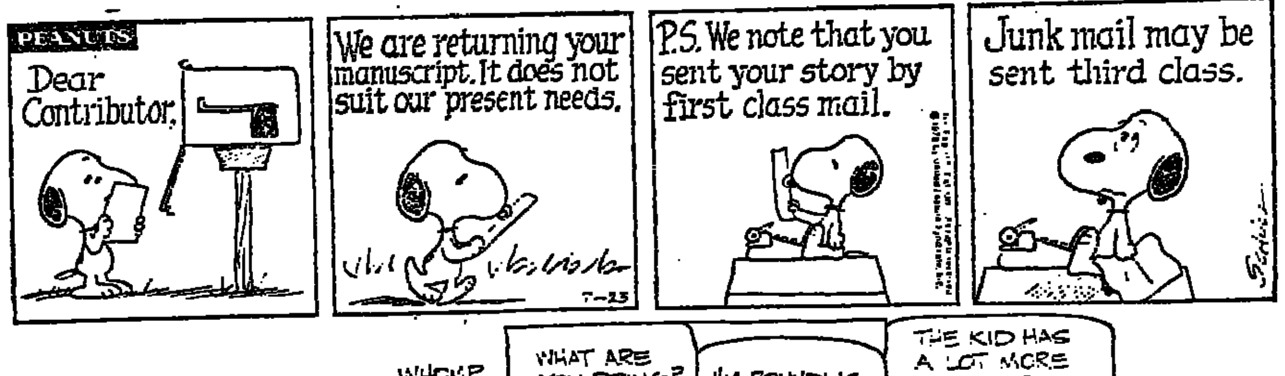
July 22, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

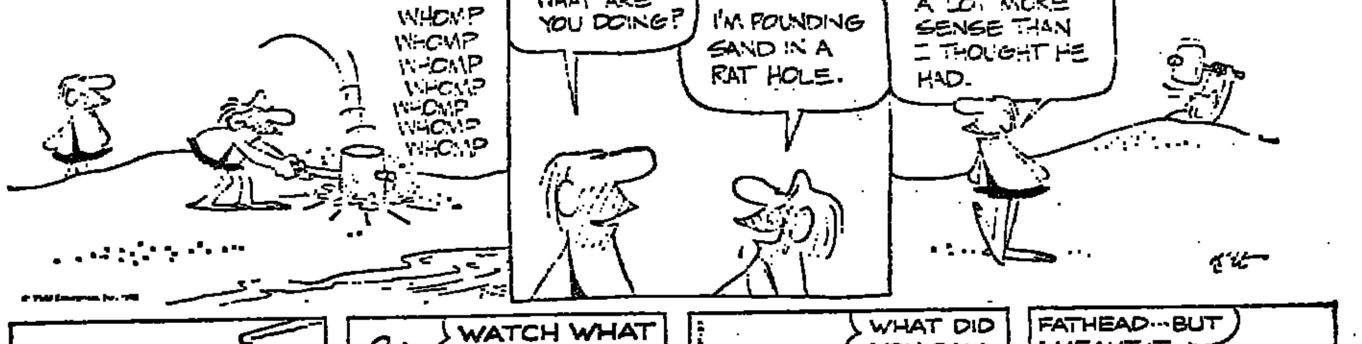
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.13
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.69
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss. pr.	SF74.92
(w) Austral. Select. Fd.	$2.55
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF807.10
— (d) Conbar	SF749
— (d) Grobar	SF575
— (d) Stockbar	SF869
(w) Browninvest	$13.92
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.19
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd	$5.02
(d) A G F Japan Fd	$6.96
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$6.31
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,033
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.56
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs	$11.40
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$6.36
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF415
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF73.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF71.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF39.00
— (d) Ussec	SF700
— (d) Europavalor	SF125.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.51
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd	$8.26
(w) D.G.C.	$42.71
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.76
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.71
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 6,267
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.46
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.72
(w) Dr. Intereh. Inv. Fd.	$12.20
(w) Europe Obligations	LF995
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM21.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM72.20
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.25
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.64
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$22.20
— (r) Fidelity World Fd	$10.05
(d) Fiducem	BF941
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$119.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec	$14.14
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$25.02
(d) First Security Cap. Fd	$36.37
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$56.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.92
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,547
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF78.47
(d) Fonditalia	$10.36
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.40
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.20
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus $6.52
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd	$25.37
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.10
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.58
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. N.V.	$5,530.85
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$26.02
(d) Ivofund	$10.15
(d) Interlin	SF294.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.62
(w) Intermarket Fund	$28.71
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.94
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$4.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.22
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.27
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$7.79
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.94
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$5.26
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.02
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$46.68
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.96
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$45.70
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$41.47
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$13.70
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,675
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$10.76
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.44
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.34
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF403.50
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF370.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.19
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.10
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.94
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.56
(w) N.A.M.F	$67.62
(w) Nippon Fund	$36.74
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$7.62
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$6.75
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.70
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,955
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,304
(d) Rentinvest	LF854
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.64
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.29
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.40
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.42
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF24.75
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.90
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.74
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.20
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,455
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$186.74
(w) Star Fund	$5.34
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF450.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF65.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF268.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF194.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF93.73
(w) Talent Global Fund	$3.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$22.27
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$30.43
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.84
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.25
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.64
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.275
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF36.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.25
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF77.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF82.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF68.00
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF73.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF170.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF301.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF177.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.65
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.36
— (r) Unirenta	DM42.35
— (d) Unispecial I	DM62.25
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd	$2.79
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd	$12.32
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.36
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,775.89
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$419.56
(d) World Equity Gwth Fd	$417.02
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.17
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,564.04

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

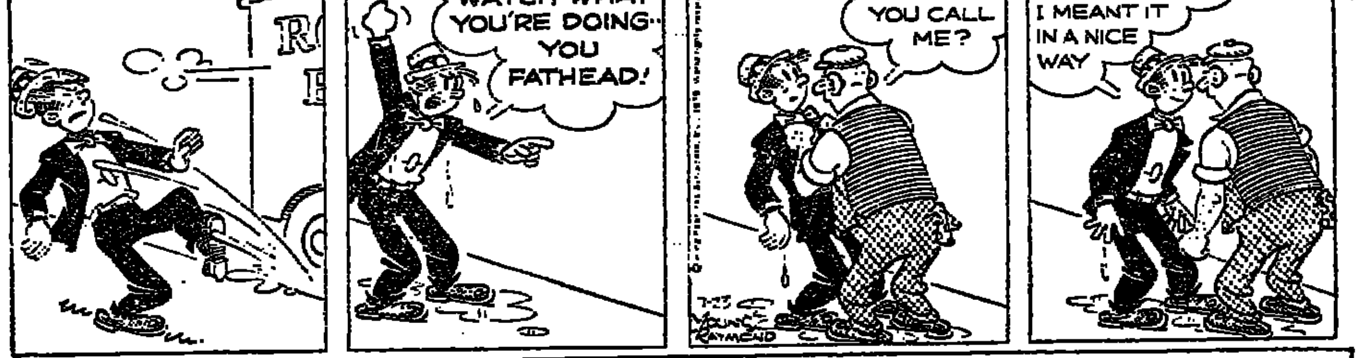
PEANUTS


PEANUTS
Dear Contributor,
We are returning your manuscript. It does not suit our present needs.
7-23
P.S. We note that you sent your story by first class mail.
Junk mail may be sent third class.

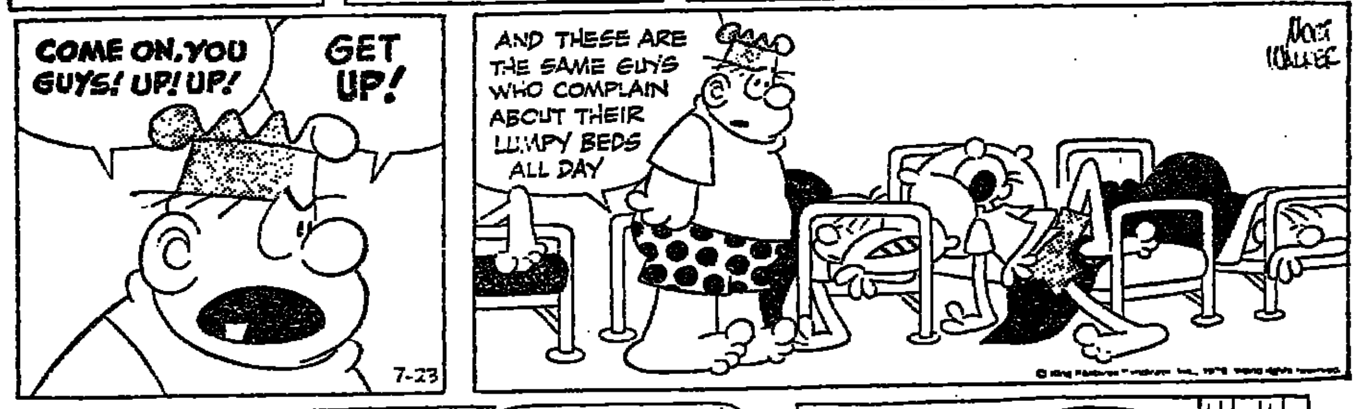
B.C.


WHOMP WHOMP WHOMP WHOMP WHOMP WHOMP WHOMP
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
I'M POUNDING SAND IN A RAT HOLE.
THE KID HAS A LOT MORE SENSE THAN I THOUGHT HE HAD.

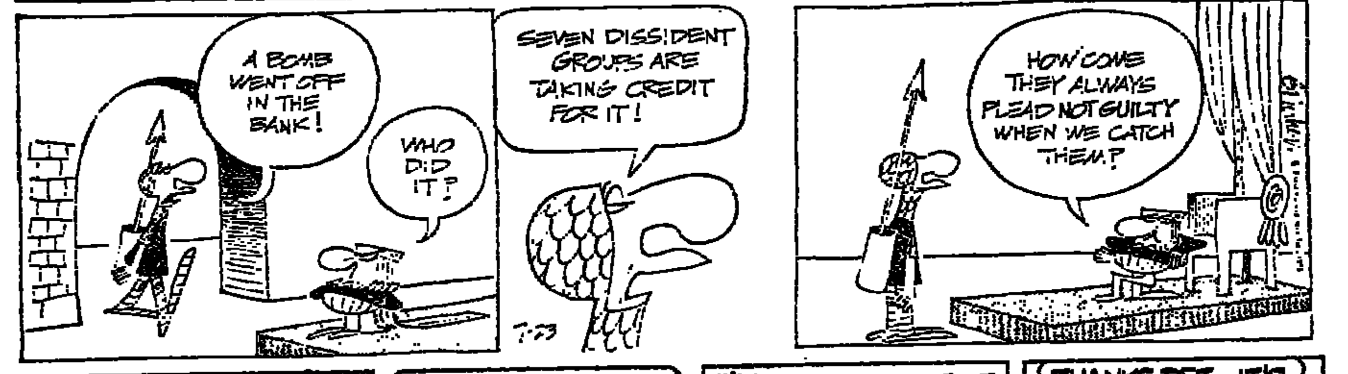
BLONDIE


WATCH WHAT YOU'RE DOING · · YOU FATHEAD!
WHAT DID YOU CALL ME?
FATHEAD··· BUT I MEANT IT IN A NICE WAY
7-23

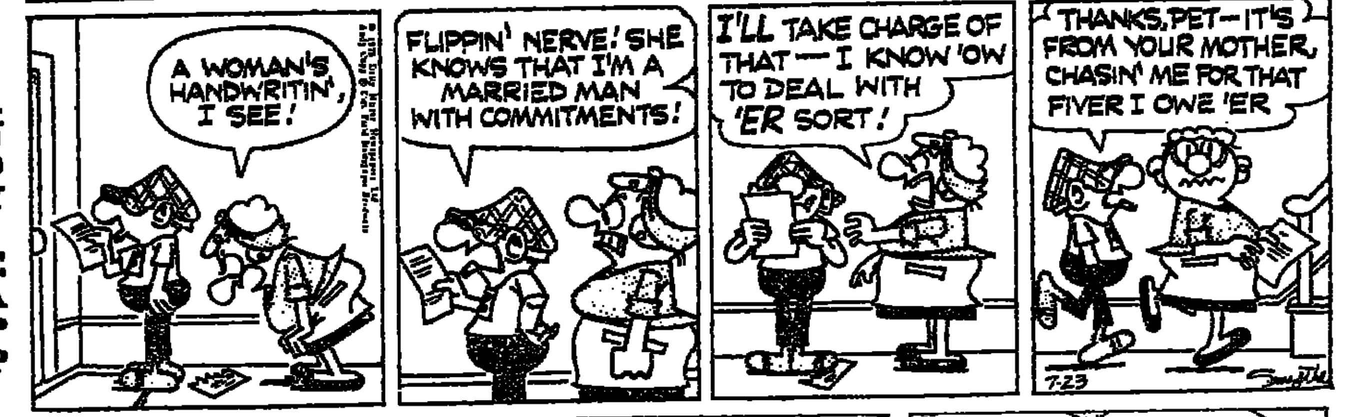
BEETLE BAILEY


COME ON, YOU GUYS! UP! UP!
GET UP!
7-23
AND THESE ARE THE SAME GUYS WHO COMPLAIN ABOUT THEIR LUMPY BEDS ALL DAY

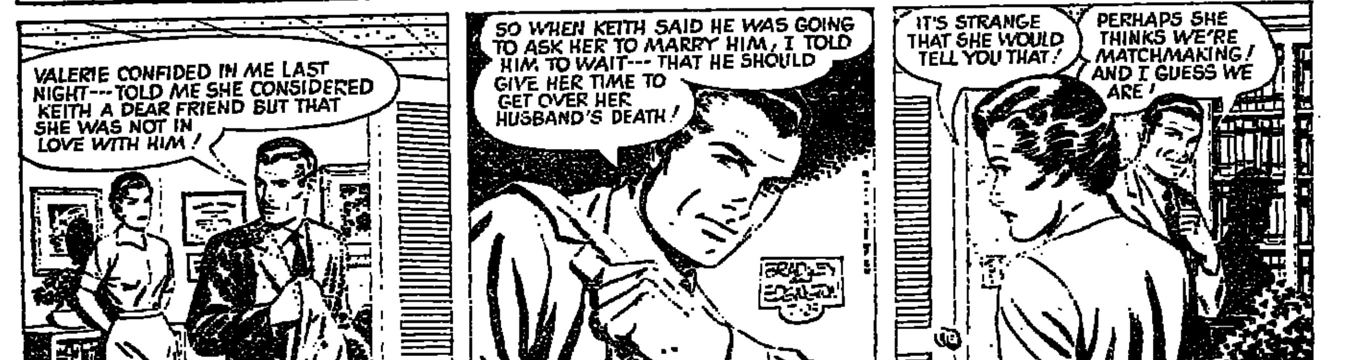
WIZARD of ID


A BOMB WENT OFF IN THE BANK!
WHO DID IT?
SEVEN DISSIDENT GROUPS ARE TAKING CREDIT FOR IT!
7-23
HOW COME THEY ALWAYS PLEAD NOT GUILTY WHEN WE CATCH THEM?

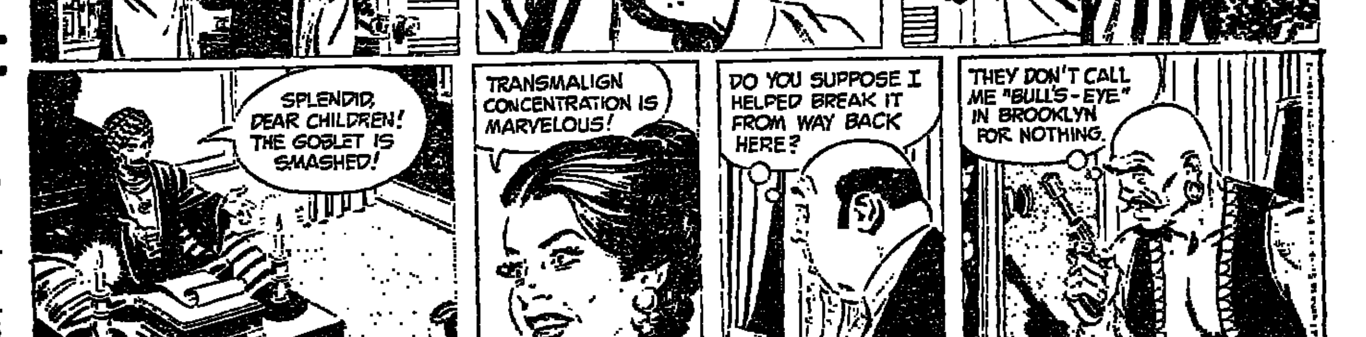
ANDY CAPP


A WOMAN'S HANDWRITIN', I SEE!
FLIPPIN' NERVE! SHE KNOWS THAT I'M A MARRIED MAN WITH COMMITMENTS!
I'LL TAKE CHARGE OF THAT — I KNOW 'OW TO DEAL WITH 'ER SORT!
THANKS, PET — IT'S FROM YOUR MOTHER, CHASIN' ME FOR THAT FIVER I OWE 'ER
7-23

REX MORGAN M.D.


VALERIE CONFIDED IN ME LAST NIGHT--- TOLD ME SHE CONSIDERED KEITH A DEAR FRIEND BUT THAT SHE WAS NOT IN LOVE WITH HIM!
SO WHEN KEITH SAID HE WAS GOING TO ASK HER TO MARRY HIM, I TOLD HIM TO WAIT--- THAT HE SHOULD GIVE HER TIME TO GET OVER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH!
IT'S STRANGE THAT SHE WOULD TELL YOU THAT!
PERHAPS SHE THINKS WE'RE MATCHMAKING! AND I GUESS WE ARE!

RIP KIRBY


SPLENDID, DEAR CHILDREN! THE GOBLET IS SMASHED!
7-23
TRANSMALIGN CONCENTRATION IS MARVELOUS!
DO YOU SUPPOSE I HELPED BREAK IT FROM WAY BACK HERE?
THEY DON'T CALL ME "BULL'S-EYE" IN BROOKLYN FOR NOTHING.

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

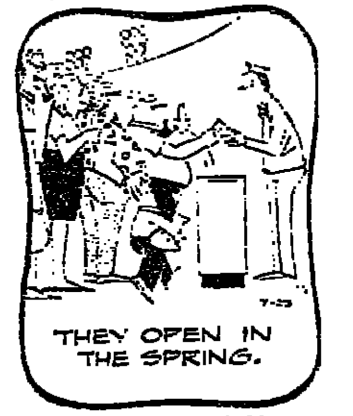
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUDEE ☐☐☐○☐

BOGUM ☐☐☐○☐

SCAFIO ☐☐☐○☐☐

FLOUJY ☐☐☐☐○☐


7-23
THEY OPEN IN THE SPRING.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

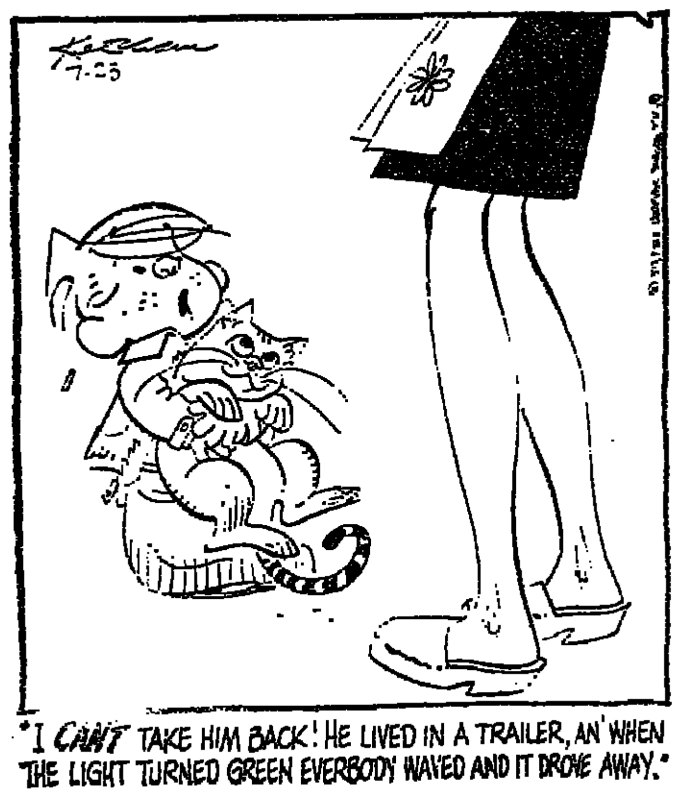
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FELON SWASH TANGLE EASILY

Yesterday's Answer: *What the steel tycoon's reputation was, absolutely*—STAINLESS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I *CAN'T* TAKE HIM BACK! HE LIVED IN A TRAILER, AN' WHEN THE LIGHT TURNED GREEN EVERBODY WAVED AND IT DROVE AWAY."

BOOKS

THE ANATOMICAL WORKS OF GEORGE STUBBS.

By Terence Doherty. Boston: David R. Godine. 345 pp. Illustrated. $65 until Oct. 1: thereafter $

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

"AS Turner is now the accepted English master of light and colour," Basil Taylor wrote four years ago, "Stubbs can be regarded as the greatest English exponent of form.... he now seems as well the most authoritative English draughtsman." This is a large claim for an artist whose work was passed over in silence by such eminences as John Ruskin and Roger Fry, but it will not come as any surprise to those who have followed the fortunes of the Stubbs revival in recent years. Both in the sales room and in the seminar room, this unlikely contemporary of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Thomas Gainsborough now looms as a major figure, and the history of 18th-century English painting has been accordingly revised.

We owe to the revival itself not only a keener appreciation of Stubbs's quality but the recovery of some of his important works. In 1957, a collection of 126 drawings executed for Stubbs's "Comparative Anatomical Exposition" (1804-6) was found at the Free Public Library in Worcester, Mass., and promptly exhibited in London. Then in 1963, a group of 24 unknown drawings for "The Anatomy of the Horse" (1766) came to light at the Royal Academy, where they had apparently remained unexamined since 1880. All of the drawings, combined with the anatomical studies Stubbs published in his liftime, have now been brought together and carefully annotated in this handsome, outsize volume of "The Anatomical Works of George Stubbs."

This is an essential book for anyone attempting to understand Stubbs as an artist. The dissecting table was, so to speak, Stubbs's academy. It was also his passion and obsession, and the knowledge he gleaned from years devoted to the expert dissection of human and animal cadavers—at any time an arduous endeavor, but in Stubbs's day a very suspicious and somewhat disreputable enterprise as well—formed the ontological basis of his art, its fundamental attachment to reality and its abiding shield against the encroachments of foreign styles.

Born in 1724, the son of a currier, or leather dresser, Stubbs developed both the stomach and the eye for this anatomical research at an early age, making drawings of the bones and organs of animals at the age of eight, and soon after performing his first dissections of dogs and bits. His first mature work, b tifully reproduced in the under review, was a seri engravings for "An Essay a Complete New System of wifery" (1751) by Dr. John ton—the figure whom satirized in the character Slop in "Tristram Shandy though at various times career Stubbs aspired to with the more elegant sty the day, venturing into painting and portraiture, anatomical enterprise rem his primary passion, and end of his life—he died in —his principal occupation.

It was not that he was ig either, of what his contem ries looked for in more el artistic models, or even unf by them. In 1754, at the 30, he made his obligatory ney to Italy, and although Terence Doherty observes in fine Introduction to this "Stubbs apparently made n fort to paint or draw his roundings or works of art he was there," he nonethe absorbed what was useful to hi

Despite this influence, howe Stubbs resisted the temptation enclose his painting in the torial rhetoric of the grand that his contemporaries were porting into English art. He mained steadfastly attached concrete observation and feeling. Anchoring his art in specifications of anatomical he perfected a style of clear precision and lucidity that a something new to the canon classical realism.

Stubbs's is an art in which traditions of classical order, ity and rationality are tested transformed by an essential piricism—by a spirit that once "scientific" and yet fu feeling for the poetry of concrete. One shudders to of the atmosphere of pu flesh and bloody entrails Stubbs was obliged to endur his pursuit of this highly ori artistic course, but in the —as the drawings reproduced this beautiful book testify—t is nothing of the macabre or morbid. There is, on the trary, an intense feeling life — for physical vitality its concrete structures gestures. The comparison Turner does not seem so fetched, after all; for the pa who had himself tied to the of a ship in order to observe visual details of a storm at did indeed have something common with the draftsman the dissecting table: a percep of artistic possibility that inseparable from a deep devo to nature. When one adds C stable's equally intense devo to the observation of landsc one is tempted to conclude it is precisely in this vision art and nature that the vi genius of the English has prod ed its greatest triumphs.

Hilton Kramer is art critic The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	C	O	T	■	■	O	R	L	O	■	P	O	L	O
O	R	B	I	T	■	C	O	I	N	■	O	N	A	N
F	O	O	L	I	S	H	P	L	E	A	S	U	R	E
A	W	E	■	P	A	R	E	■	H	U	S	S	A	R
■	■	■	E	S	T	E	■	D	O	N	E	■	■	■
A	E	R	A	T	E	■	P	A	R	T	■	S	T	A
B	L	A	S	E	■	I	O	U	S	■	S	P	U	N
O	F	F	T	R	A	C	K	B	E	T	T	I	N	G
D	I	T	S	■	L	I	E	S	■	H	O	T	E	L
E	N	S	■	I	S	E	R	■	R	E	V	E	R	E
■	■	■	A	C	O	R	■	C	O	R	E	■	■	■
S	H	A	P	E	R	■	T	H	A	I	■	S	R	O
W	I	N	P	L	A	C	E	A	N	D	S	H	O	W
A	R	I	A	■	N	O	I	R	■	E	M	O	T	E
N	E	L	L	■	S	O	L	D	■	■	A	P	E	D

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South used a negative double when his partner's one-club opening was overcalled with one diamond.

Most tournament players in this situation use the double to guarantee at least four cards in each major suit, but there is something to be said for other interpretations, such as a denial of a five-card major, or a promise of equal length in the majors, 4-4 or 5-5.

North could well have jumped directly to four hearts, knowing that the partnership had a four-four fit or better. Instead, he cue-bid in diamonds, and the same contract was reached with South as the declarer. As can be seen, South was heading for a loss of one trick in each suit for down one.

The opening trump lead was ducked in dummy and won by East with the king. He shifted to the diamond ace and played the queen, won by the king in the closed hand. South overtook the heart jack with the queen, carefully preserving a trump entry to his hand.

When the low club was led from dummy at the fifth trick, East should have reasoned that the defense had no chance of four tricks if South held the club queen. Even after the poor play of the king, he could have saved the day by returning any suit but diamonds, since South would not have been able to develop the desired squeeze position.

South should perhaps have ruffed a diamond before leading the second round of trumps but this would have made it somewhat easier for East to avoid the error in the club suit.

Next came a subtle play. The club four was led from dummy in the hope of tempting East. And he took the bait. To make sure of a club trick, he took the king, thus giving the declarer considerable help. He continued with an equally friendly move—the lead of the diamond jack. This his partner up for an squeeze.

South ruffed with the ace, cashed the top spades dummy and overtook the nine with the ten. The was now this:

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ —
♦ —
♣ A J 7

WEST
♠ Q
♥ —
♦ —
♣ Q 10 9

EAST

SOUTH
♠ J 9
♥ 8
♦ —
♣ 3

The last trump lead West, who reluctantly gave club. The spade was thrown dummy and a club finesse duced the last three tric South and the game.

NORTH (D)
♠ A K 5
♥ A Q 9 6
♦ 10 4
♣ A J 7 4

WEST
♠ Q 10 7 3
♥ 4 2
♦ 9 5 2
♣ Q 10 9 5

EAST
♠ 8 4
♥ K 5 3
♦ A Q J
♣ K 8 6

SOUTH
♠ J 9 6 2
♥ J 10 8 7
♦ K 8 7
♣ 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	1 ♦	Dbl.	Pass
2 ♦	Pass	2 ♥	Pass
4 ♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

ming Heats Without Surprises

obia, July 22 (Reu- eeted, East Ger- United States men e first swimming day in the second onships but they saving themselves g's finals. S. star men sprint- Furniss and Tim into the finals of 0-meter freestyle, more than a second faster than their nearest rival, Britain's Brian Brinkley.

But Furniss, 18, who holds the world record for the distance—1 minute 50.89 seconds—finished the morning heat with 1:52.35.

Two U.S. backstrokers, Mel Nash and John Murphy, pulled off a surprise in the 100 meters heats by timing faster than East Germany's world record-holder Roland Matthes, who has only been beaten once in international competition.

The heat at the Pan-American pool during the morning heats might have affected swimmers, and their times are likely to be faster in the finals.

U.S. swimmers Richard Hofstetter—1:06.07—and Richard Colella—1:06.13—also turned in the best times in the heats for the 100-meter breaststroke, but eight finalists were only separated by a fraction of a second.

Britain's David Wilkie, aiming for three golds here, and Nobutka Taguchi of Japan, both timed 1:06.40, 0.33 behind the leaders.

In the women's events, East Germany, which routed its opposition in the last championships two years ago, showed that it had lost none of its power.

World record-holder Ulrike Tauber headed the heats for the 200-meter individual medley with 2:20.68. That was about two seconds faster today than her archrival Kathy Heddy, of the United States.

Shirley Babashoff, one of the U.S. hopes for stopping the East German girls, trailed with a time of 2:24.29.

East Germany underlined its superiority in the heats for the women's 4x100-meter medley relay, clocking more than 4 seconds faster than the Dutch team, which finished with the second best time, just ahead of the United States.

The United States placed eight swimmers in tonight's four individual finals, and Britain and East Germany five each.

American Phil Boggs won the three-meter springboard diving crown to take the first men's gold medal at the championships. Boggs, the defending champion, scored 591.12 points for his five compulsory and six optional dives.

Klaus DiBiasi of Italy won the silver medal with 588.21 points and Viatcheslav Strakhof of the Soviet Union captured the bronze with 577.59.

Jim Moore of the United States finished with a spectacular dive to take fourth place with 555.60 points.

Franco Cagnotto of Italy finished fifth with 549.45, followed by Falk Hoffman, 537.45; Frank Taubert of East Germany, 508.26, and Norbert Huda of West Germany, 503.37.

In water polo, the Soviet Union came back to beat Spain, 7-4, and qualified for the final rounds of the championships. Spain was leading, 2-0, in the first quarter, but the Soviet Union tied it in the second period and took over in the last stages of the match.

The United States took second place behind the Soviet Union in Group C and also placed among the final eight after a 14-1 victory over Iran.

Italy beat the Netherlands, 4-3, in the final Group D match, but both teams had already secured their berths in the next rounds.

World champion Hungary continued its undefeated run in the preliminary rounds with a 9-3 victory over Colombia, and Romania took second place in Group B after defeating Australia, 9-5.

Yugoslavia beat West Germany, 9-7, to top the Group A standings. Cuba took second place with an 8-3 victory over Bulgaria.

Stars vailable g Price

'ON, July 22 (WP). er in the National ue could move his standings with an itment of about $1 ries to five athletes it their options and gents on May 1. nts are quarterback of the New York asking for a salary inning back Duane e Washington Red- $168,000; linebacker of Green Bay, ask- wide receiver Elmo Kansas City, and kle Dave Butz, St. whom would settle r a bit less.

ie big names among still unsigned. Of lub that signed Na- omas and the other have to compensate cent employers with raft choices.

obably would bring t of two No. 1 draft hers one each.

rd 63 who played out 26 signed on again ame old clubs, nine he World Football five already have er NFL clubs.

moved to other 62, when the NFL's clause, or "Rozelle acted to protect a ent in a player, to mpering and to keep ffluent clubs from ie best players.

er Pete Rozelle has ene in four previous oves of Dave Parks ancisco to New Or- scher from St. Louis on; Phil Olsen from to Los Angeles, and from Chicago to Los

yed out his option and has moved from to Denver. The other nged NFL clubs since e agents on May 1 owe from Denver to Ron Jessie from De- ngeles; Ed Flanagan to San Diego, and nd from St. Louis to

ion has been agreed except in the Jessie

lly Retires

July 22 (AP).—Bob e of the Dallas Cow- day Defense" for the ons, has announced nt, saying that to ying would risk per- y.

of sad. I'll tell you inds me of. When to college . . . leav- lly said.

said there were mo- season when he sus- reer was almost over. r the Washington ar," he said. "Duane by me twice. Plays r would have missed e years ago. And still tangled up with ss from me."

t-5, seven-time All- aid his decision was by recent medical he risked permanent aps paralysis—if he play. Lilly has had njuries during his

x Suffers e Fracture

Belgium, July 22 ld cycling champion x of Belgium learned he is suffering from acture of the upper ult of his fall on the f the Tour de France ravaganza last week. the University Clinic en piece of Merckx' also rubbing against using him spasmodic ng and pain. A clinic said an operation cessary if the symp- t go away.

mpleted the Tour de ite his injuries, but to overhaul the even- , Bernard Thévenet and had to settle for

an, 30, is scheduled his world road-race oir in southern Bel- end of August. He uld continue to ride planned in the mean-

nes Trade Bait

RK, July 22 (UPI).— , the New York Mets' der in hits, home runs batted in, is up for general manager Joe ns said. Jones made pendable last Friday he became distraught n unsuccessful pinch- tempt and refused ogi Berra's order to eld.

Conteh to Fight in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 22 (AP).—John Conteh of Britain, the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight champion, will fight American Willie Taylor in a 10-round non-title bout at Scranton, Pa., on Aug. 16, Don King Productions, Inc., announced yesterday.

United Press International.

PUTTING ON THE TAG—St. Louis pitcher Lynn McGlothen is about to get to San Francisco's Gary Mathews in rundown after the Giant is caught between home and third.

Horse Sale Has an International Flavor

By Gerald Strine

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22 (WP).—The international aspect of the Keeneland Yearling Sales becomes more obvious each summer. "The pedigrees in the top strata are so completely jumbled up, it's increasingly difficult to tell any real difference," said Irish breeder Alan Livingston of the yearlings.

The buyers, too, are from diverse bloodlines. The English, Irish and French have always played a strong role here. Then came the Australians and, more recently, the Japanese. This year the emphasis is on Iran.

Ardeshir Zahedi, Iran's ambassador to the United States, arrived by private jet Sunday afternoon. A large delegation of Lexington's leading thoroughbred breeders was on hand to greet the party. They brought hope of big business for the ambassador and bouquets for his 17-year-old daughter, Princess Mahnaz.

When the princess alighted, there were no bangles, baubles or beads. She wore dungarees. The barons of the Blue Grass recovered quickly and were delighted when the princess said she might buy nine or 10 horses here. The ambassador said he might be interested in one or two, inasmuch as a new racetrack near Tehran is to be completed in approximately a year.

"We're here to look, to observe and to relay information back home," Zahedi said. The Arab countries started this whole racing business, centuries ago, with the Darley Arabian and the Byerly Turk and those other foundation sires. Thus it was taken for granted the ambassador might be interested here in securing, say, the first winner of the Iran Derby.

"No," he replied. "I think I'd probably buy one to ride." Which is a shame, because Hip No. 227 in Tuesday afternoon's sale is perfect for international competition.

The chestnut filly by Vaguely Noble out of Charming Alibi is, as any pedigree pundit knows, a full sister to the divine Dahlia, Nelson Bunker Hunt's Kentucky-bred filly that went to Europe to become a millionairess and returned home occasionally to thrash this country's best males in the Washington, D. C., International and other major races.

"Dahlia was Charming Alibi's first foal. This filly is her fourth," said Tom Collins, Hunt's farm foreman. "She looks exactly like her sister except she's bigger and she's better made."

The filly is bound to bring a gusher of money—if not from Iran, from somewhere.

"Maybe the French can afford her, or the Italians, where the racing also is on the upswing," said Livingston, owner of Mount Coope Farm in County Limerick. "The English economy is not in very good shape but French racing is strong and the big owners there will continue to buy here."

Livingston is a commercial breeder. He entered a Vaguely Noble yearling at Keeneland and wishes Hunt hadn't decided on this particular year to drain off so much of the same blood.

"Vaguely Noble is a top horse that came from England and won in France," Livingston said. "Then there is Forli, making a tremendous impact right now (with Forego and Forceten), who came from South America but was of English extraction. Then you have the top horse of the moment, Damascus, who was very largely American, and Graustark, the second top of the list, who is a Ribot, who was Italian. So you see how everything is very international, at the top."

Livingston acknowledged the outstanding success enjoyed overseas by American bloodstock in recent seasons. He clings, however, to the belief that English and Irish stock have a special quality necessary to the continued improvement of the breed.

"The American foundation has been developed through a very hard racing program," he said. "But I do believe there is a sort of magic to England and Ireland, for retaining quality. Sometimes horses bred in the sunshine here, and also in Australia, are fine strong horses. But if you don't infuse the bloodline from England and Ireland, they will, in future generations, lose the quality in their conformation. If you do, they become stronger, coarser horses."

Perhaps that is why the English emphasis continues to be on the American lines offering greater stamina.

"To generalize dangerously, that is what we're looking for," Livingston said. "That, and grass ability, although grass ability is less easy to discern in a pedigree."

Record $715,000 Paid for Yearling

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 22 (WP).—A world-record price of $715,000 was established for a thoroughbred yearling at the Keeneland Sales last night when a brother to Kentucky Derby winner Majestic Prince was purchased by Americans Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Groves.

The bid topped the previous high of $625,000 set last summer by a colt that was a brother to Mr. Prospector. Leslie Combs of Spendthrift Farm consigned both horses.

Ann Trimble of Poujola Farm in Lexington acted as agent in the bidding for Mr. and Mrs. Groves.

"I was told to stop at $700,000," Trimble said. "The last $15,000 I was spending my own money and $15,000 was as far as I intended to go."

The Groves are prominent owners of saddle horses but this was their first venture into thoroughbred stock.

American Nelson Bunker Hunt, Frank More O'Farrell of Ireland and an unidentified party believed to be representing Iranian interests remained in the bidding after $600,000.

The record-setting colt is by Raise A Native out of Gay Hostess, by Royal Charger. The same parentage produced Majestic Prince, which drew a then-record $250,000 price here in 1967. Majestic Prince won nine of 10 races, losing only in the Belmont Stakes after capturing the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness. In 1970, Crowned Prince, also a brother to Majestic Prince, was purchased for a then-record $510,000 here.

Yugoslavia Soccer Hit by Player Losses

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, July 22 (IHT).—What price Yugoslavia next season in the Nations Cup, now that two of its finest players have been transferred to France? Dragan Dzajic, perhaps still the finest outside-left in Europe, has most unexpectedly been sold to Bastia, the little Corsican club which seldom draws more than a few thousand. Josip Katalinski, 28-year-old stopper, Yugoslav Footballer of the Year, has been allowed to move to Nice, which must please the club's new acquisition from Angers, the elegant Jean-Marc Guillou.

Yugoslavia, having had away victories against Sweden and Norway earlier this summer, had established itself as favorites to win its group. The day of decision seems likely to be Nov. 19, when Yugoslavia plays at home to Northern Ireland, which has already beaten it, 1-0, in Belfast.

With Dzajic, who missed all the Nations Cup matches this year through injury, and Katalinski, who scores so many goals as well as stopping them, one would have favored Yugoslavia. But the Yugoslav fashion, having once let a player go, is not to recall him for international matches: last season Yugoslavia did not bring its inside-right Karasi back from Lille, though it could well have used him in the absence of Acimovic.

That gifted inside-forward, however, should be out of the army before long, which would make a considerable difference. Northern Ireland, too, though it discovered a fine new center-forward in young Derek Spence of Third Division Bury, still lacks finishing power. It is a wide open group.

Some Changes Made

Portugal, which was once a country where stars were highly paid, is now, under the new and more stringent regime, a country soccer players are glad to leave. Thus Octavio, that splendid little inside-forward, who makes such telling, well-judged through passes, has left Vitoria Setubal for Atletico Madrid.

Elsewhere, another transfer is that of the brilliant Dutch international halfback, or sweeper, Arie Haan, whose quarrels with his manager, Kraay, last season eventually resulted in his being sold to Anderlecht of Brussels. Allegedly this is one of the major reasons why the veteran Paul Van Himst decided to leave Anderlecht for Racing White, its Brussels rivals.

Juventus, Italy's contestants for the European Cup, has signed Gori, the Cagliari center-forward, for a small fortune and several very good players, including the defender Longobucco and the inside-forward Viola, and the defender Marco Tardelli from newly promoted Como. A bit hard on the Como fans to lose one of their key men just as soon as they are promoted for the first time since 1955, but Juve made Como an offer it couldn't refuse. Incidentally, it has lost its manager, Giuseppe Marchioro, too: he's gone to Cesena. No sentiment in Italian soccer, as you can see.

United Press International.

WELL-MARKED—Rivelino, of Rio de Janeiro's Fluminense team, is surrounded by players from France's Olympique Marseille team during exhibition game in Brazil.

Ahearn Resigns Hockey Position

GSTAAD, Switzerland, July 22 (AP).—John (Bunny) Ahearne, for the past 21 years president of the International Ice Hockey Federation, last night announced his resignation in a surprise reversal of a previous decision to run for one more term.

Ahearne's announcement made Fred Schweers, a wealthy semi-retired businessman and president of the Dutch Federation, the favorite in the presidential election scheduled Thursday at the IHF congress here.

Lucchesi New Manager

Rangers Win After Replacing Martin

ARLINGTON, Texas, July 22 (AP).—Ferguson Jenkins's five-hitter and home runs by David Moates and Jeff Burroughs led Texas to a 6-0 victory over the Boston Red Sox last night, providing Frank Lucchesi, the Rangers' new manager, with a successful debut.

Lucchesi took over as manager only hours before the game when Billy Martin was fired in a dispute with management.

Moates unloaded his first major league homer leading off a four-run first inning against Luis Tiant. Doubles by Lenny Randle and Burroughs, Mike Hargrove's single, a walk and two infield outs rounded out the rally. Burroughs hit his 19th homer of the year in the fifth and Jim Sundberg singled home another run in the sixth.

Lucchesi had been Martin's chief assistant with Texas after spending three years as Philadelphia's leader.

Toweling off after a shower before the game, Martin said Brad Corbett, the Rangers' majority owner, had accused him of a lack of loyalty. "One thing, I'm not disloyal," Martin said.

Martin said of Corbett: "One year in baseball and all of a sudden he's a genius."

Last year's manager of the year in the American League said the final straw of his argument with management was over whether to pick up the contract of a free-agent catcher, Tom Egan, who was released by the California Angels.

"Bill Fahey was not ready because he was injured, but I still couldn't convince Corbett to pick up the (Egan) contract," Martin said. "It had become like a country club down here—a social club—I couldn't keep control of my players," he said. "People want a 'yes' man, somebody who says 'yes sir.' Well, you can't win doing it that way."

Martin, 47, a former New York Yankee, said, "I don't think I can come back into baseball. But of course, I'm saying that right now, without any sleep in two days."

When Martin bowed out, the Rangers owned a 44-51 record and were in fourth place in the West Division, 15 1/2 games behind the A's. They were expected to do better than that this season.

Martin, hired in 1973 by Bob Short, who now owns only about 10 per cent of the Ranger stock, had one more year left on his contract.

Royals 3, Tigers 2

At Detroit, John Mayberry hit his 19th and 20th homers—his 10th and 11th of the month—to drive in all three runs in a 3-2 Kansas City victory over the Tigers that snapped a six-game Royals losing streak. Mayberry broke his club record for homers in a month—nine. He has only six other hits this month that are not homers.

Orioles 6, A's 2

At Baltimore, Lee May continued his torrid batting pace with his 17th home run, single and run-scoring double as the Orioles toppled Oakland, 6-2, for their fifth victory in the last six games. May extended his hitting streak to eight games and has five home runs and 10 RBI in the six games.

Twins 3, Yanks 0

At Bloomington, Minn., the Twins gave Bert Blyleven a first-inning run and he went on to pitch a four-hitter, blanking the New York Yankees, 3-0.

The Twins had three consecutive singles off loser Pat Dobson, 9-10, for their first-inning run. Jerry Terrell singled, moved to second on Rod Carew's hit and scored on Tony Oliva's liner off Sandy Alomar's glove.

Brewers 7, White Sox 4

At Chicago, Hank Aaron hit a bases-loaded two-run single in the third inning and Bobby Darwin belted a three-run pinch-homer in the eighth to clinch a 7-4 victory for Milwaukee over the White Sox. Darwin's homer came off reliever Dave Hamilton, who took over with one out in the eighth from Cecil Upshaw after singles by Bill Sharp, Sixto Lezcano and Robin Yount had given the Brewers a 4-2 lead.

Indians 2, Angels 1

At Cleveland, designated-hitter Oscar Gamble led off the 10th inning with a homer to give the Indians a 2-1 victory over California. The Angels grabbed a 1-0 lead in the second inning when Lee Stanton belted his 10th homer, off Fritz Peterson. The Indians tied the score in the fourth. With one out, Rick Manning singled, took third on George Hendricks's double and scored on Rico Carty's infield out.

Cubs 1, Dodgers 0

At Los Angeles, Manny Trillo singled to centerfield with one out in the ninth to score Jerry Morales from third and give the Chicago Cubs a 1-0 victory over the Dodgers. Rick Reuschel, with ninth-inning relief help from Oscar Zamora, limited the Dodgers to five singles to outduel Andy Messersmith, who suffered his fourth straight defeat.

Giants 7, Pirates 2

At San Francisco, Jim Barr won his first game in nearly two months and Chris Speier hit a three-run double to give the Giants a 7-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Barr, 7-8, who had not won since May 24, scattered 10 hits and walked none while fanning three. In his previous eight games, Barr had received only eight runs from his teammates.

Speier's big blow came after reliever Ramon Hernandez had walked three men with two out in the seventh.

Braves 4, Expos 1

At Montreal, Vic Correll and Dusty Baker drove in eighth-inning runs and Earl Williams belted a two-run home run in the ninth to give Atlanta a 4-1 victory over the Expos. The Braves trailed, 1-0, when Clarence Gaston was walked by Montreal losing pitcher Dan Warthen. After Larvell Blanks struck out, Correll doubled for the second time in the game to score Gaston. Roland Office grounded out but Baker hit a pinch-hit single to send home Correll with the winner.

Reds 11, Phillies 4

At Philadelphia, Cincinnati batted 11 men during a five-run second inning and went on to defeat the Phillies, 10-4. Tony Perez started the second with a double and scored on a single by George Foster, who drove in three runs in the game. Cesar Geronimo walked and Dave Concepcion singled to score Foster and send Geronimo to third. Concepcion stole second and when John Oates's throw went into center. Geronimo scored. Pete Rose walked and Ken Griffey singled in Concepcion. Tom Hilgendorf relieved starter Ron Schueler, 3-2, and walked Joe Morgan and Perez, forcing in Rose with the fifth run.

The Reds added two in the fourth on a run-producing single by Morgan and a sacrifice fly by Johnny Bench. Three more scored against Wayne Twitchell in the seventh, the first on a single by Morgan and the last two on a double by Foster.

Cards 4, Padres 0

At San Diego, St. Louis trimmed the Padres, 4-0, in a game protested by the winners in the fourth inning when plate umpire Art Williams disallowed a homer by Ted Simmons because the hitter had used an apparently illegal bat. Rookie Harry Rasmussen, making his major league debut, stymied the Padres on six hits as the Cards swept the three-game series. The righthander, 22, purchased from Tulsa last week, struck out seven and walked one.

St. Louis had taken a 1-0 lead in the third when Lou Brock doubled to center, stole third and scored on a wild pitch by losing pitcher Brent Strom. Brock suffered a slight sprain of his left ankle in his dash for home and was taken out for X-rays.

Grounders Hit By Mets' Torre Lead to 8 Outs

NEW YORK, July 22 (UPI).—Wilbur Howard had three hits and Houston turned in four double-plays on grounders by Joe Torre for a 6-2 victory over the New York Mets yesterday.

Torre's four double-play grounders set a National League record and made him only the third player in major league history to hit into that many in one ballgame. Goose Goslin in 1934 and Mike Kreevich in 1939 also hit into four double-plays in one game.

All four times, Torre came up after Felix Millan had singled.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	54	39	.581	—
New York	48	45	.516	6
Milwaukee	48	46	.511	6 1/2
Baltimore	46	45	.505	7
Detroit	42	50	.457	11 1/2
Cleveland	42	50	.457	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	58	35	.624	—
Kansas City	48	45	.516	10
Chicago	45	47	.489	12 1/2
Texas	45	51	.469	14 1/2
California	43	54	.443	17
Minnesota	41	53	.436	17 1/2

Monday's Results

Texas 6, Boston 0.
Baltimore 6, Oakland 2.
Milwaukee 7, Chicago 4.
Minnesota 3, New York 0.
Kansas City 3, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 2, California 1.

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland at Texas, n.
New York at Chicago, n.
Boston at Minnesota, n.
California at Baltimore, n.
Oakland at Detroit, 2, n
Kansas City at Milwaukee, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	58	36	.617	—
Philadelphia	53	41	.564	5
New York	46	44	.511	10
St. Louis	46	46	.500	11
Chicago	44	51	.463	14 1/2
Montreal	38	51	.427	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	67	32	.677	—
Los Angeles	51	45	.531	12 1/2
San Francisco	45	49	.479	17 1/2
San Diego	43	53	.448	20 1/2
Atlanta	42	52	.447	20 1/2
Houston	34	63	.351	30

Monday's Results

Houston 6, New York 2.
Atlanta 4, Montreal 1.
St. Louis 4, San Diego 0.
Chicago 1, Los Angeles 0.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 4.
San Francisco 7, Pittsburgh 2.

Tuesday's Games

Houston at Montreal, n.
Cincinnati at New York, n.
Atlanta at Philadelphia, n.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, n
St. Louis at Los Angeles, n.
Chicago at San Francisco, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ... 212 100 000—6 12 0
New York ... 010 000 100—2 11 2
Forsch (4-7) and Johnson; Stone, *Sanders (3), Webb (6), Baldwin (8)* and Grote. L—Stone (2-3). HR—Staub (12th), Kingman (19th).

Cincinnati ..... 050 203 000—10 11 2
Philadelphia ... 001 012 000—4 8 1
Darcy, C. Carroll (6), Eastwick (9) and Bench; *Schueler, Hilgendorf (2)*, Twitchell (6), Hoerner (7) and Oates. W—Darcy (5-3). L—Schueler (3-2).

Atlanta ... 000 000 022—4 9 0
Montreal ... 010 000 000—1 7 0
Thompson, Beard (6), Sosa (8) and Correll; Warthen, Demola (9) and Foote. W—Beard (2-0). L—Warthen (4-7). HR—Williams (8th).

Chicago ... 000 000 001—1 6 2
Los Angeles ... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Reuschel, Zamora (9) and Swisher; *Messersmith (12-8) and Yeager.* W—Reuschel (7-10).

St. Louis ... 001 020 010—4 9 1
San Diego ... 000 000 000—0 7 0
Rasmussen (1-0) and Simmons; Strom, Spillner (7), Frisella (9) and Davis. L—Strom (5-4).

Pittsburgh ... 010 010 000—2 10 1
San Francisco ... 201 100 30x—7 11 2
Candelaria, Tekulve (5), Hernandez (7) and Sanguillen; Barr (7-8) and Sadek. L—Candelaria (4-2). HR—Zisk (11th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland ... 010 001 000—2 5 2
Baltimore ... 021 030 00x—6 11 2
Holtzman, Todd (5) and Fosse, Tenace (3); *Torrez, Garland (8) and Duncan.* W—Torrez (11-5). L—Holtzman (12-8). HR—May (17th).

New York ... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Minnesota ... 100 000 20x—3 10 2
Dobson, Lyle (7) and Munson; Blyleven (8-4) and Borgmann.

California ... 010 000 000 00—1 7 1
Cleveland ... 000 100 000 01—2 10 0
Figueroa (8-6) and Rodriguez; Peterson, Buskey (8), Laroche (9) and Ashby. W—Laroche (4-2).

Kansas City ... 102 000 000—3 7 0
Detroit ... 000 010 100—2 7 1
Leonard, Mingori (9) and Martinez; Lolich (10-8) and Freehan. W—Leonard (6-3). HR—Mayberry 2 (19th, 20th), Pierce (5th).

Boston ... 000 000 000—0 5 0
Texas ... 400 011 00x—6 13 1
Tiant, Burton (7), Segui (8) and Blackwell; Jenkins (12-10) and Sundberg. L—Tiant (12-9). HR—Moates (1st), Burroughs (19th).

Milwaukee ... 012 000 040—7 15 2
Chicago ... 000 000 220—4 11 0
Colborn, Rodriguez (7), Austin (9) and Moore; Osteen, Upshaw (3), Hamilton (8) and Downing. W—Colborn (5-6). L—Osteen (5-8). HR—Darwin (11th).

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Observer

The Sun Also Sets

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Imagine for 90 seconds what the world would be like if everybody everywhere behaved just as we great *Americans* do. Everybody. Everywhere—absolutely everywhere.

My fellow Transylvanians.

I am proud to be here tonight in this great Transylvanian castle and—speaking as a Transylvanian —I am especially proud to see so many loyal, hard-working Transylvanian faces assembled here among these historic Transylvanian cobwebs.

Baker

There are some among us who say—and it is their right as Transylvanians to say it—that cobwebs *have become too big a* part of Transylvanian life. They propose massive cuts in our cobweb budget, my fellow Transylvanians—massive cuts which would have the inevitable effect of leaving Transylvania No. 2 in cobwebs.

My friends. Transylvania must never listen to these dangerous cobweb cutters. As a Transylvanian, I remember still what happened to Transylvania when it listened to Count Hoover on cobwebs. And what was the result, my fellow Transylvanians? Millions of bats were reduced *to selling apples on castle* corners while our opponents told us to cheer up, because sundown was just around the corner.

Speaking as a great Transylvanian to the great wonderful majority of great Transylvanians watching us tonight on a coffin-to-coffin hookup, I want to congratulate Transylvania's great *television industry for explaining* to you why we must never let Transylvania down.

I do not say, as some have said, that cutting the cobweb budget is un-Transylvanian.

But I do say that speaking your opinion freely and openly, which is what Transylvania is all about, can destroy everything Transylvania stands for if it is not done in the great Transylvanian spirit of always keeping your opinions to yourself unless those opinions support the great *Transylvanian governments* which have brought Transylvania to the zenith it occupies today.

In short—because brevity, my fellow Transylvanians, is not only the soul of wit but also the essence of Transylvanianism—in short, I say, there are only two kinds of systems in the world. One is the Transylvanian system. The other is all other systems.

Let us look at the record. What do we see in that record? Progress, my fellow Transylvanians. *Booming Transylvanian progress.*

Castle output is on the upcurve. And those castles, my fellow Transylvanians, are not shabby plastic castles where everything smells brand new and the moss grows on the south side, such as those who have lost faith in the Transylvanian way of life would have us build.

No! Those castles are great Transylvanian castles.

And what makes Transylvanian castles the greatest castles the world has ever seen?

Cobwebs.

Transylvanian cobwebs.

Crime in the crypts has been sharply reduced. No longer does the decent, humble, hard-working Transylvanian citizen get into his coffin at dawn in mortal fear that some vicious lovable old professor may invade his castle during the day and drive a stake through his heart.

Thanks to my appointment of that great Transylvanian, Batman, to replace the antiquated police and court system—a system whose permissiveness had made Transylvania the laughing stock of the universal movie lots—thanks to that appointment, I say, mirrors, stakes and lovable old professors no longer last very long in Transylvania.

Finally, Transylvania's greatness demands harmony among all great Transylvanians. To secure that harmony I have traveled tirelessly to bring together such great Transylvanians as Gov. Dracufeller, former Gov. John B. Conula, jr., and Vice-President Dragnewla.

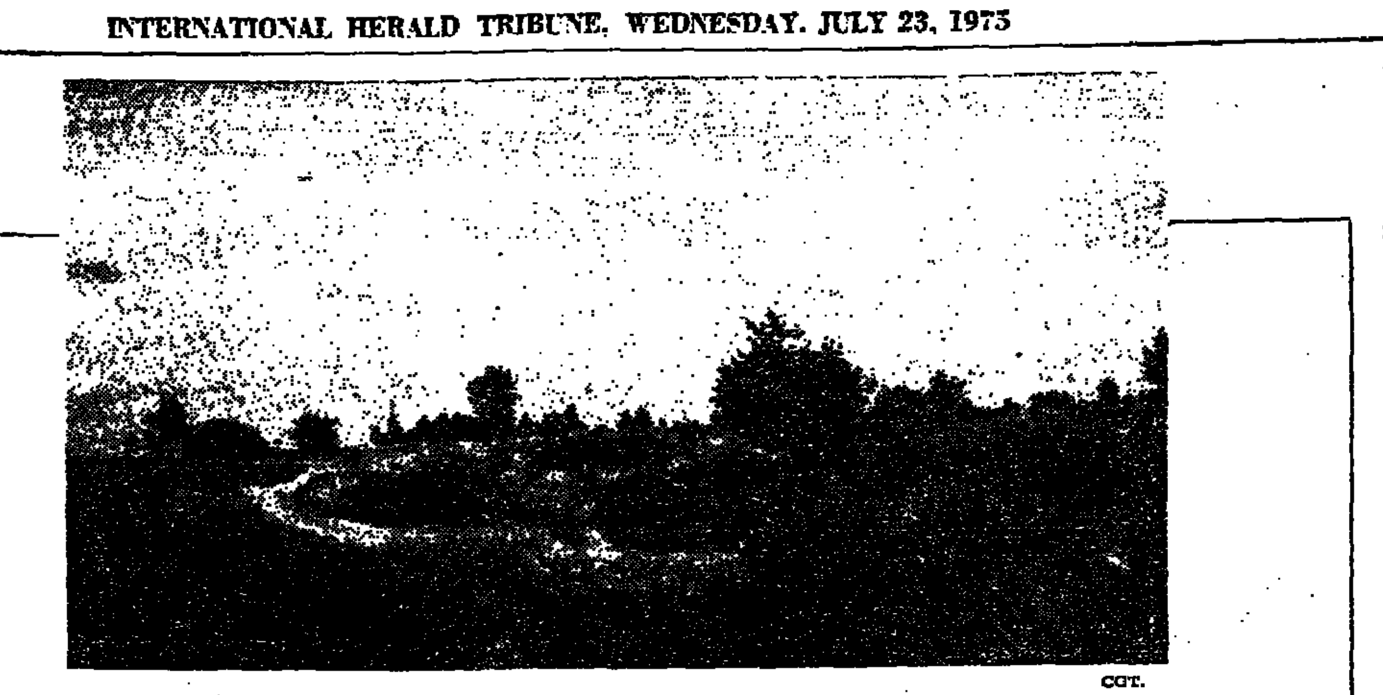
And now I must inform you, my fellow Transylvanians, that our great Transylvanian Weather Bureau tells me the sun is about to rise. And that sun, I am told, my friends, is a great Transylvanian sun. Good morning and sweet Transylvanian dreams to you all.

For the time being, Russell Baker is writing his column on a reduced schedule. The column reproduced here is one of his classics.

Laos Police Detain U.S. Tourist 12 Days

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 22 (AP).—A U.S. tourist has been detained without charge for 12 days since he went to a police station to complain about a taxi driver overcharging him by 33 cents, informed sources said today.

The sources said that the unidentified detainee told U.S. authorities who visited him that he had shared the taxi with some Laotians and that the driver tried to charge him double what the others paid. He was arrested when he took the driver to the police station to make a complaint.


A view of the High Moors of Belgium. CGT.

The Treacherous Paradise in Belgium

By Jan Sjöby

VERVIERS, Belgium (IHT).—The 1,200-odd Friends of the "Moor"—Les Amis de la Fagne—are celebrating the organization's 40th anniversary this year. They have something to celebrate: four decades of lobbying on all levels have paid off in saving a stretch of virgin land from cultivation, industrialization and commercialization.

Les Hautes Fagnes—the High Moors—running along most of the Belgo-German border constitute an unusual natural phenomenon. It is the last and highest rise of the Ardennes, untouched, with a few notable exceptions, by human hands and feet since it reappeared from under the receding glacier of the last Ice Age, some 15,000 years ago.

It is a high plateau, mainly peat-bog moor, though some patches of scrawny woods may be encountered from time to time. The open spaces are sparsely dotted with dwarfed Norwegian pine.

From a car window most of the land looks a desolate plain, intensively green in the summer, white in the winter. But the view from the car window is deceptive. A closer look reveals that the "plain" is made up of tufts of marshgrass, with bright green moss in between, crisscrossed by rivulets and dotted with tiny ponds and small lakes. The peat bed underneath reaches depths, in places, up to 30 feet.

The climate is inclement by human standards but apparently just right for hardier species of fauna and flora. The area abounds in wildlife, ranging from hart and roebuck through wild boar and wildcat, to weasels and rats. The last wolves in the area were sighted and shot as late as 1870.

Some 120 species of birds have been observed, nesting or merely resting.

It is a paradise for a botanist: a number of sub-boreal, Alpine and Arctic species, several growing nowhere else in Europe, can be found. In the marshy parts of the moors one may spot the reddish leaves of the Drosera. Fossilized pollen from now extinct plants has been found by palaeobiologists.

The High Moors have provided a haven not only for sturdy animals and plants: Sturdy humans have found refuge there as well. In many of the mini-lakes that dot Les Hautes Fagnes, archaeologists have found traces of prehistoric settlements, built on pilings in the middle of the lakes.

When Caesar's legions pushed the Belgae —the bravest of the Gauls—out of their traditional tribal lands, the Eburoni (the bravest of the Belgae) headed for the High Moors and held out for seven years though the Romans built a military road, the Via Mansuerica, across the moors. Only a small part of the road has been excavated but its course may still be traced by the row of ancient oaks—saplings, presumably, in Caesar's days—that lined it.

A couple of millennia later, during the two German occupations, the Fagnes provided hideouts for members of the Resistance movements.

The moors are dangerous and local authorities caution hikers. It is wise to dress warmly even in the summer and put on rubber boots. A detailed map and a compass are highly recommended, as fog may roll in at any time. Along with the scattered pines, numerous crosses mark the spots where lost wanderers have succumbed to chill and exhaustion.

Most pathetic of all is the "Lovers' Cross," (La Croix des Fiancés) marking the spot where two young lovers died in 1871 while attempting to cross the moor. When the bodies were found there was a tag pinned to the dress of the girl: "Marie is dead and I am dying."

In the winter, when a foot or more of snow may cover the treacherous land, local authorities strongly advise a hiker to hire a local guide.

The highest point of the Fagnes, and in Belgium, is Signal de Botrange, rising 2,255 feet above sea level. The center, however, is the Baraque Michel, a few miles to the northwest. The original *baraque* was built in 1798 by one Michel Schmitz who had lost his way in the wilderness, and promised God that, if he came out alive, he would build a hut to shelter lost travelers. He found his way out and kept his promise; building a modest lodge, with stables, barn and paddock. In 1827, a belltower was added, ringing all night and in the day as well if the fog was in. The original shelter burned down but Schmitz's descendants replaced it with a cheerful inn and the function of the old bell has been taken over by the bells of the nearby Fischbach Chapel.

Les Hautes Fagnes was declared a national park in 1808, whatever that may have meant in the days of King Louis Bonaparte. Today, however, it means a national recreation area where visitors are welcome, provided they tread warily and speak softly so as not to upset the sensitive denizens of the area, and leave flowers and greenery alone. The Friends of the Moors have acted as vigilantes since 1935, and each year they muster squads of volunteers to clean up after thoughtless tourists who, despite all the pleading, leave garbage behind.

In 1957, the Friends won their first major battle: They got King Baudouin to sign a decree making more than 3,000 acres of the area around the Baraque Michel a natural reserve, accessible only to scholars and serious students of the life sciences and mineralogy. The reserve has since been extended to include an area of 9,885 acres, splintered in numerous enclaves, within the 232 square miles of the park.

The Parc Naturel des Hautes Fagnes has in recent years established close contacts with the Naturpark Nordeifel on the other side of the German border and the animals move freely across the border. "We don't really have a border any more," said the spokesman for the Friends. "We try to do our part in creating a united Europe."

"We have gained considerable ground in the past 40 years," he continued, "but the battle isn't over. We continue to fight, via private or public channels, to extend the acreage of the *reserves*. We don't discourage tourists from visiting the *park*. We merely want them to realize that they are guests in a unique biome and we want them to be well-behaved guests."

The Friends of the Moors are celebrating their 40th anniversary with an amply illustrated album, to be in bookstores later this year.

PEOPLE: *Christina Onassis Marries After Month-Long Courtship*

Christina Onassis, 24, one of the richest women in the world, married **Alexander Andreadis**, 32, son of a Greek banker and shipowner, Tuesday in a small church outside Athens. The church, Akathistos Hymnos, holds only 50 people— and only close relatives and friends were present. One report said that the couple fell in love and decided to marry within the last month. At any rate, Andreadis's former girlfriend, **Denise Sioris**, 24, of Washington, had been with him 12 days ago when his brother **George** was married in the same Athens-suburb church. She said Monday that she had been his girl "for two years and two months to be exact. I was going with him up to a week ago. I was shocked when I heard the news."

Andreadis is the son of **Stratis Andreadis**, an industrialist. His mother is **Rena Koryzis**, daughter of former prime minister **Alexander Koryzis** who committed suicide when the advancing German troops occupied northern Greece on their way to Athens in 1941. The bridegroom—whose younger brother **Peter** was best man—is managing director of his father's Eleusis shipyards.

Miss Onassis's aunt, **Artemis Garoufalides**, was her only attendant. Among those at the wedding: **Jacqueline Onassis**, widow of the bride's father, her son **John Kennedy jr.**

The marriage surprised Greek society—people had expected her to marry **Peter Goulandris**, a member of another Greek shipping family. It was even said that her father extracted a deathbed promise from her that she would marry Goulandris—a rumor discounted by an Onassis associate who said that the late shipping magnate "would never have done that to her."

* * *

A Norwegian sailor, who survived the worst single plane crash in U.S. history, flew home to Bergen Monday night with a rousing Harlem farewell still ringing in his ears. It seemed as though the entire staff of Harlem Hospital and most of the surrounding neighborhood were on hand to cheer when **Egon Loftaas**, 44, was released. He was one of 11 survivors of the June 24 Eastern Air Lines crash which took 113 lives. He was not expected to live: Second and third-degree burns covered his body. "I worked over him for 16 hours," said a nurse. "I didn't think he would live. Now it makes me feel good that he is leaving."

* * *

Martin Russo, D-Ill., wiped out catcher **Bill Frenzel**, R-Minn., Monday night, giving Democratic congressmen their first victory over the Republicans, 3-2, in the last 13 congressional baseball games. "It's just like in Congress, they try to bulldoze us every day," lamented losing manager **Silvio Conte**, R-Mass., who suffered his first loss as a baseball skipper. "If they could have vetoed it," chortled one Democrat, "they would have won."

* * *

Actress **Elizabeth Taylor** is negotiating with a British firm to publish her life story, the firm, W.H. Allen, said Tuesday. "We are negotiating," a spokesman said, "but that's all there is to it. We don't know whether we will publish it. We have not signed a contract."

* * *

Rose Kennedy marked her 85th birthday Tuesday in Hyannis Port, Mass., with a low-key celebration. On Saturday, however, the Kennedy clan will get together for a party at the family compound on Cape Cod.

* * *

Friends of actress **Brigitte Bardot** reported Tuesday that she plans to marry her current boyfriend, **Miroslav Brozek**, next month. Over the weekend the British press reported that Miss Bardot was expecting a baby. But the actress denies both reports. She "formally denies all the rumors about her private life and her matrimonial projects."

* * *

John Scali, 57, former chief representative of the United States to the United Nations, will return to ABC News in September as a correspondent based in Washington. Scali had been an ABC News diplomatic correspondent until 1971 when he became a special consultant to President **Richard Nixon** in foreign affairs and communications. In 1973, he was named to replace **George Bush** as ambassador to the UN and was replaced last April by **Daniel Moynihan**, a President Ford appointee. "We've reached an agreement," said **William Sheehan**, president of ABC News, "and although contracts aren't in hand it's fairly certain that John will be back with us."

* * *

Former Cambodian Premier **Lon Nol** is house hunting. Nol left Cambodia in April, shortly before his government fell to the Communists. He moved into a four-bedroom, $100,000-house in a Honolulu suburb with his wife, children and other members of the family—a household of 13 in all. "He needs more space" was the explanation given for the house-hunting expedition. But Nol wants to remain in Hawaii "because he likes the kind of quiet life" there.

* * *

MARRIED: Best-selling author **William Peter Blatty**, 47, and amateur tennis star **Linda Tuero**, 23, in Las Vegas Sunday. It was the author's third marriage. UNHARMED: Former Libyan **King Idris**, 85, when his car overturned on the Cairo-Alexandria highway the other day. Idris was overthrown by a military coup d'etat in September, 1969, and has lived in Cairo since.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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MESSAGES, JULY 23, 1975
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

MUSIC FANS are heading to Nice and the beautiful Jardin de Cimiez where The Grande Parade du Jazz, the best entertainment bargain in Europe, will be held nightly, July 17 to 27, from 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Admission Fr. 25, adults; Fr. 10, children. Five hours of continuous music on three stages in the beautiful ambiance of the park. Food and drinks available. The finest American and European traditional and classic jazz performers including such stars as Earl "Fatha" Hines, Benny Carter, Teddy Wilson, Barney Bigard, Eubie Blake, Bobby Hackett, Helen Humes, Illinois Jacquet, Red Norvo, Zoot Sims, Clark Terry, Joe Venuti, Joe Newman, Wingy Manone, Ruby Braff, Chet Baker, Sweets Edison, Vic Dickenson, Buddy Tate, Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, Kenny Drew, Art Hodes, Sammy Price, and many others. For information and tickets: Grande Parade du Jazz, Opéra de Nice, 06300 Nice, France.

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ON WEDNESDAYS

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